

Does Ontario Need Martial Law? SEE PAGE THREE



TEN CENTS
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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY



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The Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT will participate in a nation-wide broadcast with Mr. R. S. Lambert at 9 p.m. E.D.T. on Wednesday next, May 22, in which the two speakers will discuss the extent to which restriction of ordinary civil liberties may be necessary in time of war. Both speakers are members of the Council of the Civil Liberties Association of Toronto, but the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT is prepared to accept a larger measure of restriction than Mr. Lambert, if accompanied by reasonable safeguards against abuse of power by irresponsible authorities.

THERE are no more neutrals. Herr Hitler by his stroke of last week has finally divided the entire world into those who admire and those who detest the international morality of which Germany is the sublime example. The attitude of the United States is now clear. The American people have been moved not only to deep abhorrence but to deep alarm. They will not officially enter the war until after their own election. But even if they did enter the war before that date, they could hardly participate in it with any effectiveness for six or eight months. And they will now begin to prepare for effective belligerency with all the concentration and determination of which they are so eminently capable when once they are convinced of the necessity in which they are placed.

In Canada there has been a corresponding realization that the degree of belligerency which we have already attained is not the utmost of which we are capable. As in the case of the United States, the effective delivery of any additional fighting strength from Canada will have to be deferred for a considerable time. But all idea that this war is not a matter of life and death for us as for every other democracy on this earth's surface has disappeared. The direct and obvious peril in which Great Britain and France are placed has at last brought home to the minds of our people, of every race and of every tongue, a realizing sense of the sort of world in which they would find themselves if the British Fleet ceased to have secure bases in the British Isles from which to patrol the seas and to exclude the Nazi and Soviet aggressors from any country which they cannot reach by land or by a short airplane passage.

The change in government in Great Britain has also had very important repercussions in this country and in the United States. The extreme financial caution of the Chamberlain-Simon administration had given rise to a widespread and perhaps not wholly unjustified belief that it would rather run the risk of losing the war than the risk of upsetting the capitalistic system. Mr. Churchill creates no such impression. He believes that any risk is preferable to that of losing the war, for the simple reason that the loss of the war would bring with it the loss of everything else that has made life in Great Britain worth living.

In the long run the resources, material and moral, of the democracies will triumph—if there is a long run. But in the meanwhile the fate of the world may well hang on the heroism of a few hundred thousand men in trenches and forts and airports in the vicinity of the English Channel, among whom no doubt the finest of our Canadian youth will shortly be included if they are not already there. And for the determination of that conflict it is too late for us in Canada today to make any contribution except that of hope, and love, and prayer.

It would have been better if we all of us, not Canadians alone, but all our Allies and all our sympathizers who are not yet our Allies, had had more vision and more wisdom in the past. We are paying the penalty of our own weaknesses. We had calculated upon a world in which there would be no penalties for weakness, but there is no such world yet, and it is possible that even with the most perfect League of Nations conceivable, there never will be.

A Natural Resignation

IT IS no discredit to Dr. Manion that he and the Conservative party should have failed to pull together in the almost marital relationship of leader and followers. The Conservative party is notoriously difficult to live with in that relationship, and had not been improved by a decade of being severely handled under the forcible discipline of Mr. Bennett. His marriage with Dr. Manion was entered into under a total misapprehension, to the effect that the prov-

ince of Quebec was all ready to revolt from its Liberal allegiance—a misapprehension which would be enough to enable Mr. Justice Forest to annul any marriage, and which affords ample ground for the dissolution effected on Monday between Dr. Manion and his followers.

The regrettable circumstance is that a character of much personal charm, notable energy, and considerable executive ability is probably lost to a party which has no over-supply of men of those qualities. Dr. Manion was certainly not a heaven-sent leader; but if he had never become leader he would have remained a very useful front-bencher. In the present circumstances it seems doubtful whether he can return to political life in that capacity, at any rate for some time. However the kaleidoscope of politics turns very rapidly, especially in a war period, and Dr. Manion is only fifty-eight, and the Conservative party will need every able man whom it can keep in its service.

Wise Leadership

THE Sirois Commission Report is a bid for the support of the Canadian public, made over the heads of the political organizations ruling in the several provinces. If the decision as to whether its main recommendations are to be implemented rested with the provincial authorities, it is a safe bet that they never would be implemented, even if the assent of only five out of the nine provinces were required for their acceptance. They involve a very serious diminution in the power of the provincial rulers; for they deprive them of certain sources of revenue, notably the Succession Duties, in respect of which the taxing authority enjoys a larger amount of irresponsible discretionary power in individual cases than with any other kind of taxation. We do not need to await a speech by the Hon. Mr. Hepburn to know what would be his reaction to the suggestion that he should dispossess himself of the control of Succession Duties in the Province of Ontario. And we are quite sure that many other Provincial Treasurers feel much the same way.

The Commission's proposals do not of course deprive the provinces of sources of revenue without compensation by relieving them of various classes of expenditure. But it so happens that even the expenditures of which they are to be relieved are of a kind which have considerable value in the building up of a political machine. We are quite sure that it is not for this reason that the Commission proposes to transfer them from the province to the Dominion, and indeed there is every argument from the point of view of a desirable degree of national uniformity

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THE FRONT PAGE

why they should be so transferred. Nevertheless the expenditures in connection with various forms of relief, which the Commission thinks, very reasonably, should be in Dominion hands, are capable of being used, and in some cases have been used, as an effective means of securing votes in a provincial and even a municipal contest. There will be great reluctance to part with these responsibilities and the influence which goes with them.

The Commission, however, is not addressing its recommendations to the provincial governments, from whom it received in several cases a very un- cordial welcome when it started to enquire into their financial position. Fortunately there is a distinction between the people of any governmental unit and the government which it elects and which governs it.

The report is unanimous; all four of the Commissioners, who started with very different ideas, have been brought to concur, and to concur strongly, in favoring a certain course of action as most desirable for the future unity and prosperity of the Dominion. It is true that all four of these are Liberals. It is true that the government which appointed them is a Liberal government, and that some Conservative leaders have joined Mr. Hepburn in adopting a hostile attitude towards the Commission long before its report was available. But there is surely nothing in Conservative doctrine to compel that party to oppose the assignment of Succession Duties, and of a major part of the task of unemployment relief, to the federal authority.

Parliament Again

THE new Canadian Parliament commenced its sittings this week, too late for comment in these columns. The session can hardly fail to be the most important in Canadian history. The Government is strengthened by two excellent appointments in the persons of Messrs. MacKinnon and Casgrain, and the retirement of Mr. Euler to the Senate, while regrettable, is not wholly unexpected.

The make-up of the House of Commons, and the nature of the world situation in which it meets, both give ground for some hope that the private members will accept a larger amount of personal responsibility for the conduct of the nation's affairs than has been the case for many years past. The immensity of the Liberal majority should give more scope than usual for free expression of opinion among the back-benchers of the Government party, and for the exercise of pressure upon a Government whose dominant characteristic has for years been its complacent willingness to take things very easily. The shift in Canadian opinion on the subject of limitation of

The general war has started. The only thing quiet now on the western front is the German conscience.

Personally we are watching the news from Rome. When Mussolini jumps into the fray we will know that one side is definitely winning.

Daily newspapers and popular magazines, says an educationist, are to blame for the fact that the general public has muddled views on life and affairs. You mean, they've been badly mass-informed?

The French and the British have given the Germans fair warning. They that live by the sword shall die by the sword and they that 'chute shall be shot.

Hollywood has just brought out a new film that is "almost as long" as *Gone With the Wind*. Losing their grip, eh?

Esther says she is going to have to move out of her apartment. She says that every time the woman upstairs turns on the motor of her vacuum cleaner she thinks the Germans are coming.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

BRITAIN'S FIGHTING CABINET. As the lights go out over Europe, Great Britain is preparing for any eventuality, including an invasion of the islands from the air. Most significant domestic event of the past week was the formation of a new cabinet under the leadership of Winston Churchill, who assumed as well control of the Ministry of Defence. His colleagues are from all political parties and the cabinet can now be said to be a truly National one. Above are some of the members, Prime Minister Churchill, Anthony Eden, War Secretary, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Secretary, Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, and Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply.

participation in the war, which has been taking place ever since the beginning of the Norway aggression, should be vividly reflected in the House of Commons from the very opening of its debates. The people will look to the members at large, in both parties and in the smaller groups, for immediate pressure upon the Government for the intensification of Canada's war preparations, particularly in the sphere of aviation.

When the contribution of Canada is proportionate to her strength and her status in the Commonwealth, it will, we think, be opportune for her Government to press for a resumption of the institution employed towards the close of the last war, of an Imperial War Cabinet in which not only the five Inner Cabinet members of the British Government but also the Prime Ministers of the various Dominions had seats. No arrangement short of that can ensure the completeness of understanding between the high political command of Canada and that of the other parts of the Empire, which is necessary for the most perfect co-operation. The destinies of Canada will be more largely determined in London during the next few months than even in Ottawa. But before Mr. King can go to London armed with any authority to speak with a voice to which the Empire must listen, he will have to be provided with incontrovertible proof by the new Canadian Parliament, that this country is determined to do its full share in a war which it believes to threaten Canada as much as any other land against which it is directed.

Discipline in the Force

THERE have been too many evidences during the last few months that an imperfect state of discipline exists in some of the training establishments of the Canadian Active Service Force. It is never particularly easy to establish discipline in a unit newly recruited from among the citizens of a highly individualistic country such as Canada; and the task is rendered no easier by the extremely makeshift character of the buildings in which many of these units are sheltered. But the greater part of the difficulty almost certainly arises from the fact that it is impossible to tell in advance which of several possible commanding officers possesses in the highest degree the peculiar qualities necessary for licking into shape an unformed body of troops. It is probable that a certain amount of experimentation, with a small percentage of failures, is inevitable in the selection of the higher officers for an improvised army such as Canada's in the present war, and if the failures are detected and removed promptly, there should be little cause for criticism of the Department of Defence.

The Kingston *Whig-Standard*, commenting on the term used by Magistrate James B. Garvin when he spoke of the Cereal Building in which some 350 members of the Royal Canadian Artillery are stationed as "a hell-hole of insobriety, insubordination and crime," takes strong and reasonable exception to the existence in Kingston, at no great distance from the Cereal Building, of a domestic wine store which remains open for considerably longer hours than the provincial liquor stores, and in which wine is purchasable without any permit or other formality. The *Whig-Standard* points out that the conditions under which wine purchased by soldiers has to be consumed are such as to make it inevitable that trouble should ensue. "The barracks is the soldier's

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

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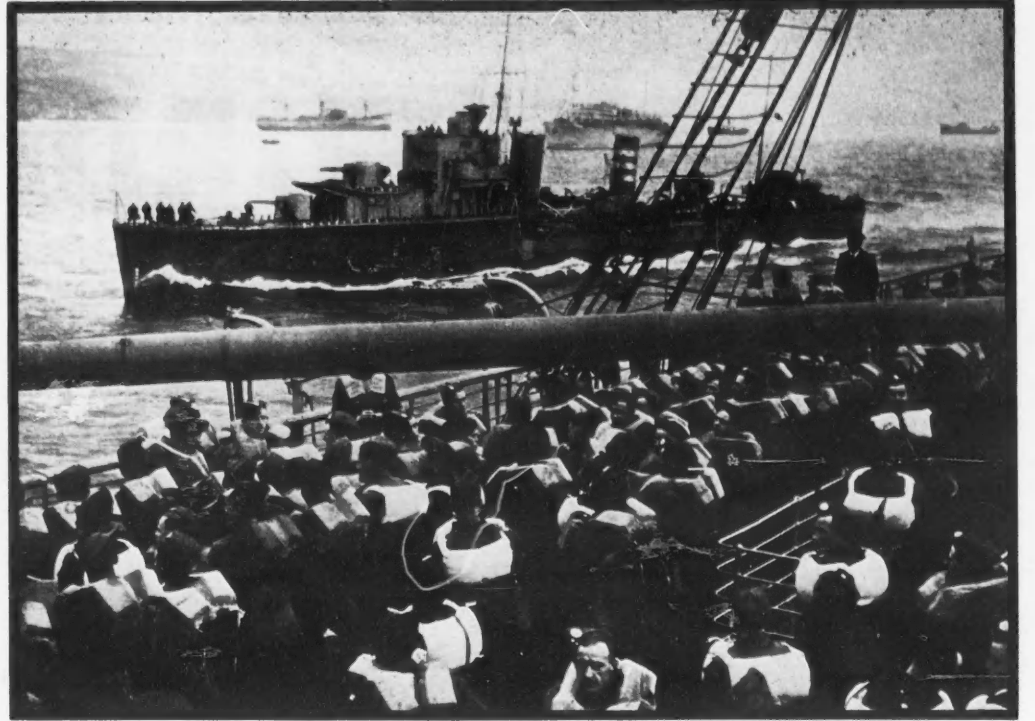
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We Must Fight at Home for Freedom as Well as Abroad

BY GEORGE A. DREW

THE Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario made a very important statement at Oshawa last week which has a direct bearing on two recent editorials in SATURDAY NIGHT suggesting that the Liberal Party is now so conservative that there is no room for a Conservative party which is truly conservative. In the last of these editorials SATURDAY NIGHT took issue with my contention that the word "Conservative" in its correct use is very much of an asset instead of a liability, and went on to say:

"This is a claim which would be true in certain conditions, but it is open to some question whether those conditions exist. It would be true, for example, if the federal Liberal party were not about as Conservative as it is possible for a party to be and still survive. Colonel Drew was of course talking about provincial affairs. The provincial Liberal party is radical enough in some directions, which is one of the reasons for its pronounced inability to get along with the federal Liberal party. But the general character of a national party must be determined from its behavior in national affairs, and unless Colonel Drew feels that he can look forward to a future federal Liberal party which is considerably less Conservative than the present one, we do not see how he can find much room for a Conservative party which is to be more Conservative than the Liberal."

It seems to me that this indicates a confusion of terms both from the literal and political point of view. In its non-political sense the word "conservative" means "preservative" and the Concise Oxford Dictionary defines the Conservative party as the party which is disposed to maintain existing institutions. My remarks about the future of the Conservative party were based on this definition. If this definition is accepted I fail to understand how the Liberal party in the province of Ontario, or in the Dominion of Canada as a whole, can possibly be called Conservative, in view of the illuminating remarks of the Attorney-General which were entirely consistent with his interpretation of the policies of the party to which he belongs.

The Ancient Rights

The existing institutions which a truly Conservative party must seek to preserve include such ancient rights as the personal freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom of the press. They include also such ancient and vitally important institutions as public trial before impartial courts and Habeas Corpus proceedings to assure the humblest of our citizens protection against improper arrest and detention. Under these institutions we have established a way of living which may be described with all its imperfections, and its very much greater perfections, as Christian Democracy. That is the form of life we are fighting to preserve.

For that reason Mr. Conant's speech at Oshawa on May 7th is of the utmost importance. I quote from a newspaper report of May 8: "Proper control of subversive influences in Canada is impossible under the cardinal principle of British justice—that every accused is innocent until proven guilty. Hon. G. D. Conant declared tonight." The same report then gave these as his own words: "Unless we are prepared to sacrifice at least temporarily the British principle of justice that a man is innocent until he has been proved guilty, then we are definitely handicapped in the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations as well as other legislation that is being considered at the present time for the control of subversive elements."

This statement by the Minister responsible for the enforcement of law in the Province of Ontario is doubly important. It displays a cynical disregard for existing institutions and suggests that we should adopt a wholly un-British method of enforcing the un-British decrees known as the Defence of Canada Regulations. Furthermore the speech offers convincing evidence of the extent to which dangerously radical theories have gained foothold in Canada.

Speech No Accident

This speech was no mere accident. It was the logical expression of a state of mind which is the very antithesis of everything that the word "Conservative" implies. It was the product of the same state of mind which produced the Defence of Canada Regulations. Mr. Conant has told us that we must be prepared to sacrifice a cardinal principle of British justice so that regulations which in themselves destroy cardinal principles of British justice may be enforced with greater severity and greater certainty of punishment. Mr. Conant is at least entitled to an expression of gratitude for stripping all pretence from the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations. According to him no principle of British justice must interfere with the swift enforcement of the vague dictates of the Dominion Government. In the absence of any repudiation by the Premier of this statement of policy by the Minister responsible for the enforcement of law in Ontario, this would appear to be the policy of the Government.

To understand the full effect of Mr. Conant's words it is first necessary to consider the effect of the Defence of Canada Regulations. These regulations which affect freedom of thought, action, and expression, destroy safeguards which have in some cases remained undisturbed since the signing of Magna Charta itself. They provide for secret trial and secret imprisonment. They deny to those imprisoned the ancient right of Habeas Corpus proceedings. They deny freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and there is nothing to prevent them denying

freedom of worship as well. The fundamental safeguards to personal liberty upon which British democracy has been so proudly built are effectively destroyed at one blow by these regulations adopted by order-in-council without public consideration of any kind.

Our people have been inflamed by the stories of the concentration camps in Germany where men have been separated from their families and detained without trial and without the right of appeal. That is one of the vile things we are fighting to destroy. That is one of the vile things we hope will be wiped out in Germany. And yet, without public discussion, power to do the same things in Canada has been assumed by Government decree.

Danger of Injustice

It is no answer to say that these powers have not been used improperly. It is to be hoped that they have not been, but where such powers exist they can be improperly used, and that possibility should not exist in a country which has pledged itself to destroy those evil practices in other lands.

There have been many prosecutions under the far-reaching provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations. There have been many convictions. There have been some acquittals. Judges and magistrates have no choice but to interpret the extraordinarily severe provisions of these regulations in accordance with their strict meaning. Where guilt has not been apparent, however, there have been acquittals under one of the most ancient and most respected principles of British justice. And so Mr. Conant decides that we must go one step further and abandon the most important principle for the protection of the freedom of the individual so that the accused will have no chance of escape.

Only those who have not observed similar expressions of the state of mind of the Government of the Province of Ontario, and of other Governments in Canada, should be surprised at this amazing repudiation of democratic principles. When the Ontario Government repudiated public contracts involving the interests of thousands of small investors, they sought to justify their course by condemning the contracts themselves. But that was never the real issue. Having repudiated the contracts, they then sought to prevent access to the courts so that the rights of the parties affected could not be determined in the usual way. It was not the merits of the contracts which ever really constituted the issue. The real issue was whether or not cardinal principles of British justice should be abandoned on the ground of governmental expediency.

Tending to Fascism

When the Ontario Government decided to bolster its budget by a Capital Levy under the guise of examining old estates for supposed irregularities in the payment of succession duties, once again cardinal principles of British justice were repudiated. In denying the right of appeal to the courts from the decision of Government officials, spokesmen for the Government sought to justify their course by saying that it was impossible to enforce the act if that cardinal principle of British justice was retained. Although the Government sought to make that

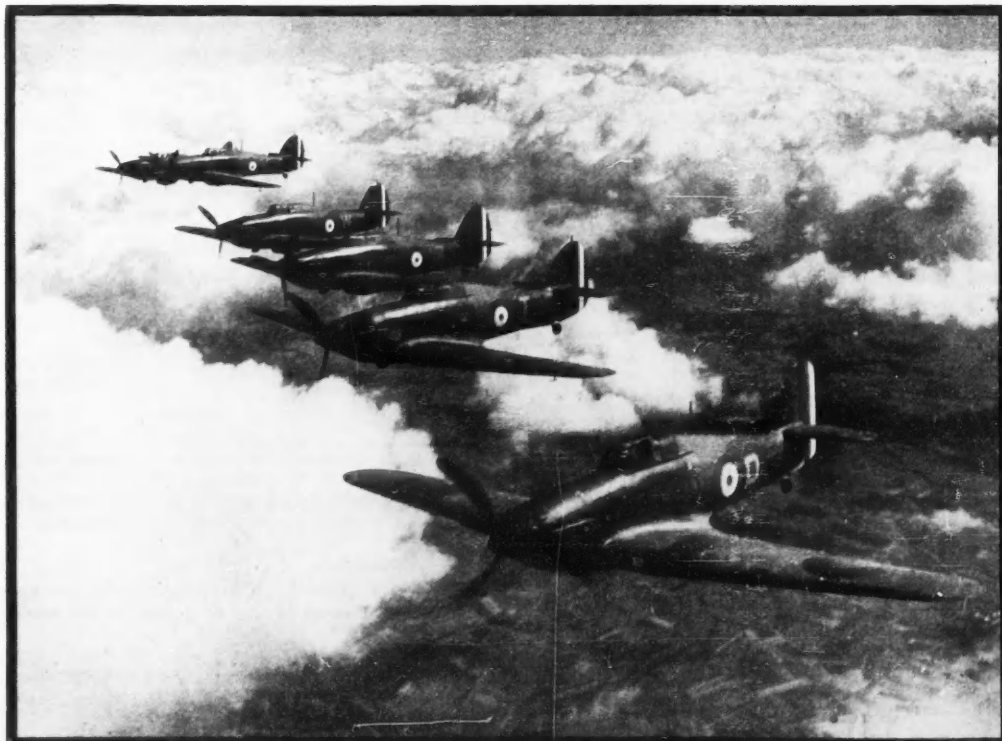
the issue, the issue never at any time was whether or not succession duties should be collected, but whether British principles should be retained in the enforcement of our laws. As I said in the Legislature when this iniquitous legislation was under discussion, it was not possible to deny cardinal principles of British justice in one case, without extending this tendency towards bureaucracy or fascism—call it which you will—whenever the Government found established principles of justice interfering with their course.

That prediction proved true when the Attorney-General introduced amendments to the Jurors Act and the Judicature Act which would have had the effect of denying cardinal principles of British justice which have existed for hundreds of years. The issue then was not whether Grand Juries should be abolished, or whether economies could be effected, as was argued on behalf of the Government. The real issue was whether or not cardinal British principles should be abandoned simply so that it would be easier for the Attorney-General to obtain convictions.

Extreme Radicalism

These have merely been expressions of a state of mind which has affected not only the Government of the Province of Ontario, but other Governments in Canada as well. Those who have denied right of access to the courts in the Province of Ontario, and have sought to limit other fundamental democratic principles, were giving evidence of the same state of mind which repudiated vital democratic principles under the apparently harmless name of "Defence of Canada Regulations." It is a state of mind which believes that freedom can be preserved by destroying freedom. If the Liberal party may be said to possess a definite political philosophy, then it is obvious that their philosophy is now one of extreme radicalism not only in the Province of Ontario as you suggest, but elsewhere in Canada as well. It is a form of radicalism which is prepared to "sacrifice, at least temporarily" according to Mr. Conant, the very institutions Canada is trying to preserve by force of arms. It is a political philosophy which is seeking to substitute bureaucracy for individual effort and government decrees for democratic legislation. While this is no time for the discussion of "politics" in the narrow interpretation of that word, it is also no time to forget that our system of Government depends upon a clear understanding of "politics" in the best sense of the word.

SATURDAY NIGHT may have guessed, from what I have said, that I do not agree with the contention that the Liberal party is about as conservative as it is possible for a party to be and still survive. I think it is clear that no party could be more diametrically opposed to real conservative principles than a party which would pass the Defence of Canada Regulations, or a party which would tolerate a statement by the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario that while we are fighting to preserve British principles we should abandon those very principles at home and adopt the judicial methods employed by our enemies. Mr. Conant has made it abundantly clear that the party to which he belongs has adopted a political philosophy which by no stretch of the imagination can be called Conservative. As I said in the speech to which SATURDAY NIGHT's editorial referred, I



WILL THE WAR BE DECIDED IN THE AIR? That is the question of the hour as Germany plunges into Holland and Belgium. Above, R.A.F. fighter aircraft of the type now engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Nazi armadas of the skies.

THE PICTURES

THE GENERAL WAR has been engaged and the Allies and Germany are closing for what has been described as "the greatest battle of history". Belgium again is the initial battleground, with Holland as a luckless associate. As we go to press, the British and French troops are moving swiftly to the support of the Belgians and Dutch and it is reported that the British have landed 20,000 troops by transport on the Dutch coast. Above, left, British troops and sailors carrying stores and equipment on board a transport. Right, British troops on board a transport, with a destroyer in attendance.

think there is great need for a party which will fight within Canada for those ancient but increasingly important principles that have been recognized for many years as the only sure foundation for Christian Democracy in every nation which still believes in personal freedom. While the fate of civilization hangs in the balance, those who have faith in the outcome of the appalling struggle now in progress should insist that not even temporarily will we abandon any cardinal principle of that free life for which so many brave young men are now laying down their lives.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

home, but a soldier who lives in barracks cannot take liquor there. Therefore, any wine or liquor he buys must be consumed surreptitiously and quickly." Obviously nothing could be more surely calculated to produce the most dangerous forms of intoxication, and we feel confident that the military authorities would strongly endorse the *Whig-Standard's* demand for much earlier closing of stores of this type in the vicinity of military establishments. The domestic wine industry has, for obvious political reasons, always enjoyed a very much greater degree of tolerance in Ontario than any other part of the alcoholic beverage business, a degree of tolerance, moreover, which has nothing to do with any claim to special harmlessness for the domestic product. Properly treated, as a beverage to be drunk in small quantities in connection with the consumption of food, Ontario wine is no doubt a very satisfactory form of alcohol; but consumed as men in barracks have to consume it, it is a menace to law and order.

The Superior Soul

BROWSING recently among the pages of the little pocket volume which in 1910 represented all that there was of the Canadian Who's Who, we came across an entry concerning a lady who apparently secured admission to that select list of truly eminent Canadians by reason of her "publications" which were listed as follows: "A poem on Sir Henry Irving, printed in the *Vancouver News Advertiser*. A number of poems tending to uphold the superiority of the soul."

It occurred to us that one of the difficulties about Canadian poetry, not only in 1910 but in 1940, is its tendency to uphold the superiority of the soul. For the solemn truth is that poetry is not the kind of literature that should be used to uphold anything, and that the superiority of the soul is one of those things which cannot be upheld in any case, seeing that it is a matter either of intuitive feeling or of religious experience, neither of which can be greatly influenced by argument nor, we suspect, by poetry.

The true poet, it seems to us, should have a very profound sense of the superiority of the soul to anything else in the universe, with the sole exception of God; but he should not think it necessary to "uphold" that superiority by means of verse. Good poetry is perhaps the best proof that we have of the superiority of the soul, or at any rate one of the best proofs; but it is so simply in virtue of being good poetry, and not at all because of a very conscious effort to prove that the soul is superior to everything else.

We wish more Canadian poets would devote themselves exclusively to writing good poetry, without any regard to whether it upholds the superiority of the soul, the excellence of the British North America Act, the moral influence of the Canadian climate, or the religiosity of the inhabitants of Toronto. We are not sure about the suitability even of Sir Henry Irving as a subject for great poetry. The chances are that it was Sir Henry's acting that inspired this Canadian poetess to express herself in numbers. An art which needs the inspiration of another art before it can get going is a rather second-hand sort of affair, and there is too much of that sort of art in Canada.

Why Germany is "Blockaded"

BY PROF. ERNEST BARKER

Dr. Barker, holder of high degrees in literature at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, is one of Britain's most lucid political thinkers. In this article he discusses in simple language the political aspects of the Allied "blockade" of Germany.

Many of our readers have asked for an explanation of the Allied policy in this respect, and nobody could give it more clearly or authoritatively.

A BLOCKADE is, strictly and technically, the shutting or blocking of a particular place, or of a whole frontier, in order to stop ingress and egress in time of war.

A naval blockade is the blocking and besetting by ships of a harbor or a whole coast; and, if it is to be real and not a "paper" blockade, the ships must be actually there.

In the strict sense of the term, no naval blockade of Germany has been proclaimed. In actual fact two sets of measures have been taken by Great Britain—one for restricting the ingress of commodities into Germany, and the other for preventing the egress of commodities from Germany—which approximate to the nature of a blockade.

It is important to notice, before we consider these measures, what have been, and are, the measures taken by Germany, which the British measures are designed to answer and counteract.

The German measures, which began to be taken immediately on the outbreak of war, from September 3 onwards, were measures of attack by submarine, mine and aeroplane, on shipping (British, French and neutral) proceeding to and from British ports, with a view to preventing ingress and egress.

Germany's Crimes

They were indiscriminate measures, in the sense that they were undertaken, from their very nature, without any preliminary examination of the character of cargoes of the vessels attacked; they were also indiscriminate, in a deeper and far more tragic sense, in that they necessarily resulted, again from their very nature, not only in the destruction of ships as well as of their cargoes, but also in the destruction of life.

The British counter-measures, whatever economic loss they may have inflicted, have been doubly discriminate. They have been undertaken only after preliminary investigation of the character and cargoes of the vessels against which they have been directed. They have not resulted in the destruction of ships, and still less in the destruction of life.

Whatever the proportion of the economic loss caused to neutrals by British measures in comparison with that caused to them by German measures, there is a vast and total disproportion in the loss of life caused by the one set of measures in comparison with that caused by the other.

The first set of measures taken by Great Britain was directed to restricting the ingress of commodities into Germany.

This took the form, usual in all sea-warfare, of a list of articles of cargo intended for Germany which would be treated as contraband of war and seized accordingly.

The list which was published on the second day of the war, September 4, fell into two parts.

The first part included articles of absolute contraband, such as arms and ammunition and chemicals, which would be seized in any case.

The second part included articles of conditional contraband, such as food, food-stuffs and clothing, which would be seized if there was a presumption that they would be used in the conduct of war. (Food and food-stuffs can be used for the purpose of making explosives as well as for the purpose of sustaining life.)

The seizure of articles of absolute or conditional contraband involves search of ships and their cargoes: such search involves delay (which in some cases may be considerable); and the delay of ships is a costly business for their owners. In that way, and for that reason, the British system of searching neutral ships for contraband has caused trouble for neutrals.

On the other hand Great Britain has introduced, by a decision made on November 22, a modification of her system of contraband control which is intended to expedite the passage of cargoes on neutral ships. She has instituted certificates, or (as they may be called) commercial passports, which may be obtained by a neutral firm of shippers from the British Embassy in the country from which a cargo is shipped, and which have the effect of reducing to a minimum, when they are given, the delay and the consequent cost involved in contraband control.

Exports Stopped

The second set of measures taken by Great Britain has been directed to preventing the egress of German exports and the consequent strengthening of German resources by the payment made for those exports.

These measures were taken, at the end of November, in answer to an extension of the methods of German naval warfare which involved the use of floating and unanchored mines dangerous alike to neutral and British shipping.

The answer made is to declare that exports of German origin or ownership are subject to seizure on the high seas, in the same way as imports which constitute contraband of war.

In the application of this measure, and for dealing with any disputes about the actual origin or ownership of commodities, an Enemy Exports Committee has been appointed, under the presidency of one of the highest British judges.

But the measure certainly affects neutral shipping adversely, and diminishes the profit which such shipping might make in carrying cargoes of German origin or ownership; and it also prevents neutral countries from importing German commodities which they may wish to purchase. It has accordingly caused concern in neutral countries, and has led to protests from the Governments of Denmark, Holland and Belgium, and also of Japan. On the other hand, Germany has complained that neutral countries, and especially Holland, have not taken active steps in reply, such as arming merchant ships or organizing them in convoys.

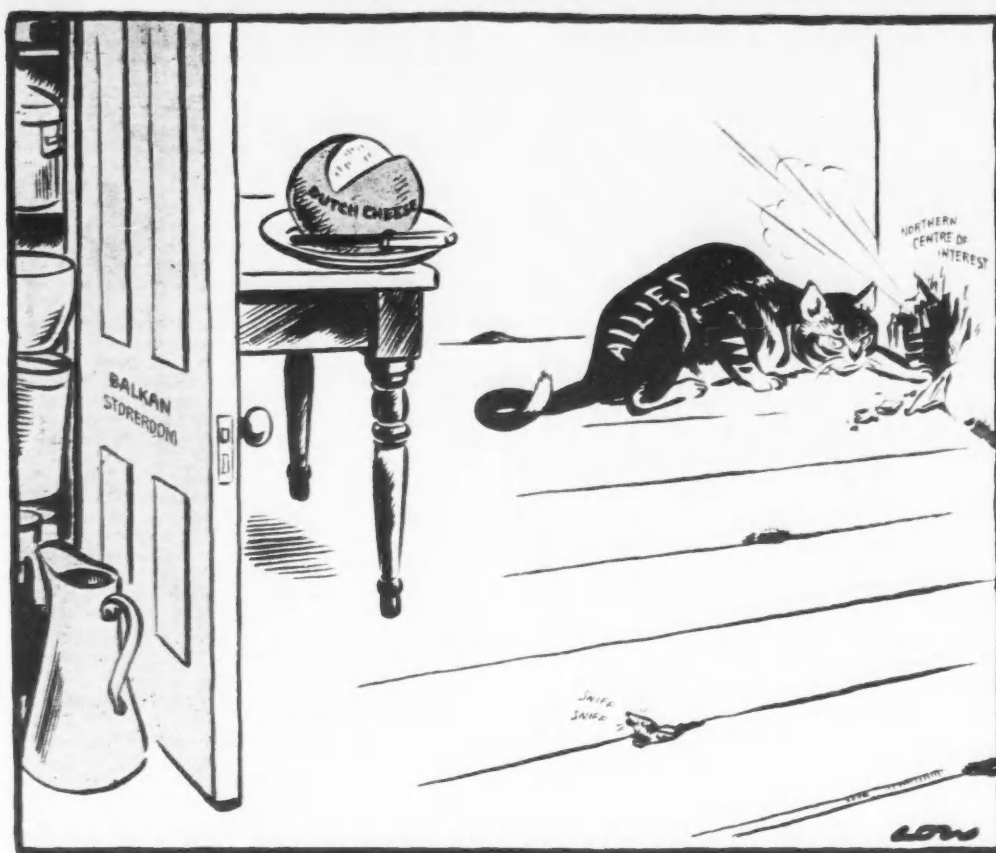
It is not the business of Germany, as it is certainly not the business or the intention of Great Britain, to teach neutral states the correct interpretation of neutrality.

It is the one intention of Great Britain to inflict the slightest possible damage on neutrals in the course of the conduct of naval hostilities with Germany.

That some damage, in the sense of some loss of profits, must be necessarily inflicted on neutrals in the conduct of modern warfare is a fact which cannot be denied. It is one of the arguments against resort to war and against those who draw the sword.

But it can be said that if Great Britain is compelled to inflict damage on neutral profits, she has never sunk neutral shipping, and, above all, she has never endangered human life on neutral ships.

Profit counts. But human life counts most.



PROPHETIC "LOW". This cartoon, entitled "Watch that Rat!" was published in London three weeks ago. For further details read your daily papers.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Do We Need Martial Law?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE Hon. Gordon Conant, Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, and therefore the one among his Majesty's advisers for the Province who is chiefly concerned with the preservation of order within its territory, has announced that in his opinion the necessary degree of order and security proper to a Canadian province while the Dominion is engaged in a state of war with a great European enemy cannot be maintained without the abrogation of the principle that an accused person is innocent until he has been proven guilty. And so accustomed is the province, apparently, to proposals which are completely subversive of the established principles of the British Constitution, that scarcely a voice has been raised in protest against Mr. Conant's pronouncement. If Mr. Conant's intention was to sound out the state of mind of the Ontario public, in order to ascertain whether it was ready for so revolutionary a design, he might well have concluded, up to the middle of this week, that the abolition of all the customary safeguards surrounding the administration of justice would be perfectly possible so far as any resistance or even protest on the part of the Ontario public was concerned. It is of course true that Mr. Conant cannot of his own motion overthrow these safeguards; but the government of which he is the chief legal adviser could if it so desired go a very long way in that direction, and it may well be tempted to do so as the result of the general silence with which this extraordinary intimation has been received. And there has been little in the behavior of the Ontario Cabinet in the last four years to suggest that Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights or Habeas Corpus or any other of the principles or institutions whereby British freedom has been enlarged and strengthened have any great attraction for it.

Now it is impossible to maintain that the constitution of things which Mr. Conant alleges to have arisen in Ontario is one which is incapable of arising. It is perfectly possible in any community, and particularly in one that has been badly governed for some time, for such a condition of things to develop that the ordinary functioning of the courts in accordance with the rules handed down for many generations, becomes impossible. But this is a supremely serious condition, and not at all the sort of thing which ought to be discussed casually in an after-dinner speech by the chief law adviser of the Crown. It is a condition which does arise, though fortunately very rarely, and one for which there is a traditional and very drastic remedy. But that remedy does not consist in instructing the courts to function as though they were no longer courts of justice but merely engines for carrying out the will of the government for the time being.

Military Courts

The remedy is the temporary supersession of the courts of justice, and of all the ordinary machinery of law enforcement, by a new machinery whose chief concern is not justice at all but merely order. This remedy is known as Martial Law. It has the grave disadvantage, from Mr. Conant's point of view, that the persons who have to operate the new machinery are not the civil government with its Attorney-General, but the military authorities. If Mr. Conant really believes that such a state of things as he describes exists in the province of Ontario, it is his duty to advise his fellow Cabinet Ministers to advise the Lieutenant-Governor to turn over the province to the military authorities by a declaration of Martial Law.

Martial Law may be invoked as a result either of the invasion of a territory by foreign forces, making the application of the local law impossible, or as a result of internal dissension preventing the civil authorities from maintaining order by the powers normally vested in them. Martial Law has the effect of superseding all the civil safeguards, such as Habeas Corpus, liberty of speech and liberty of the press. Trial is held in military courts. The operations of these courts are prompt and decisive, and there is no pretence that they aim at anything more than the roughest kind of justice, their chief object being to put an end to the state of dissension which was the cause of their being established.

As a piece of machinery for the administration of the kind of justice, or the kind of order, which Mr. Conant regards as being needed today in the province of Ontario, the military courts are im-

mensely superior to the ordinary courts. The ordinary judges are not trained, and the ordinary courts are not organized for the administration of this kind of justice. They are cluttered up with things like exceptions and appeals and demands for a jury and regard for precedents and many other things which aid greatly in the securing of the maximum amount of justice possible in this imperfect and unjust world, but are eminently hostile to promptitude and decisiveness. It is impossible to get rid of all these things by a single edict, and even if they could be got rid of by edict, there would still remain in the minds of a great many of the judges and the lawyers who practise before them an undue desire to make sure that everybody whom they have to try should have a fair trial. The military judges, on the other hand, know perfectly well that their main business is not to secure the most perfect possible degree of justice, but to produce a certain immediate effect. They regard their courts, quite rightly, as merely another part of their equipment, something like their machine guns and their bombing planes, something which supplements those other items of equipment in performing the task which they have in hand, that of reducing the population to a state of obedience to a new authority, if it is a case of invasion, or to the old authority if it is merely a case of revolt. They are under little temptation to go on using that particular piece of equipment after it has ceased to be necessary, for it is one of the most unpleasant and least glorious with which they have to deal. The regular courts, on the other hand, when once they have been perverted by the application of the Conant doctrine, are distressingly likely to want to go on functioning in the perverted manner, and to resent the re-establishment of the checks and precedents which now so greatly limit their freedom of decision.

A Very Nazi System

The conception of the courts of justice which Mr. Conant regards as now suitable for Ontario has of course for six years been in full force in Nazi Germany. The Nazi system is indeed a sort of perpetual Martial Law, and in this as in many other respects it is practically impossible for the German citizen to tell, from the behavior of his government towards him, whether his country is in a state of war or in a state of peace. It is apparently a conception which has its attractions for people of the Conant mentality, even outside of Germany. The newspapers last week, just about the time when Mr. Conant was making his address, carried particulars of a decision by an appeal court in one of the States of the United States, in which a verdict of a jury was thrown out because it was proved that one of the jurymen, a German-American, had frankly declared that he had no use for the principle of regarding an accused person as innocent until he was proven guilty. It seems highly probable that almost any appeal court in Canada would throw out a jury decision for the same reason; from which it seems to follow that the Attorney-General of Ontario is a person who would be regarded by his own courts as unfit to sit on one of his own juries.

It is a natural consequence of the presumption of innocence until the guilt is proved, that a certain number of guilty persons inevitably escape the punishment which is their due, because of the impossibility of proving their guilt. It is an equally natural consequence of the assumption of guilt until innocence is proved, that a certain number—probably a very much greater number, since it is far more difficult to prove innocence than guilt—of innocent persons will be punished for that which they have not committed. It has for centuries been the accepted principle of British justice that it is better that a certain number of guilty persons should escape punishment, than that an even much smaller number of innocent persons should suffer punishment which is not their due. The recognition of this principle makes the operation of the courts sometimes dilatory and always expensive. But it has also made the countries which live under the British system the freest and happiest countries in the world. There may be times when this principle has to be temporarily abrogated. They must be extremely rare, and the conditions calling for abrogation must be serious indeed. It seems hardly possible that such conditions can exist all over the province of Ontario, even in this, the ninth month of a great and desperate war.

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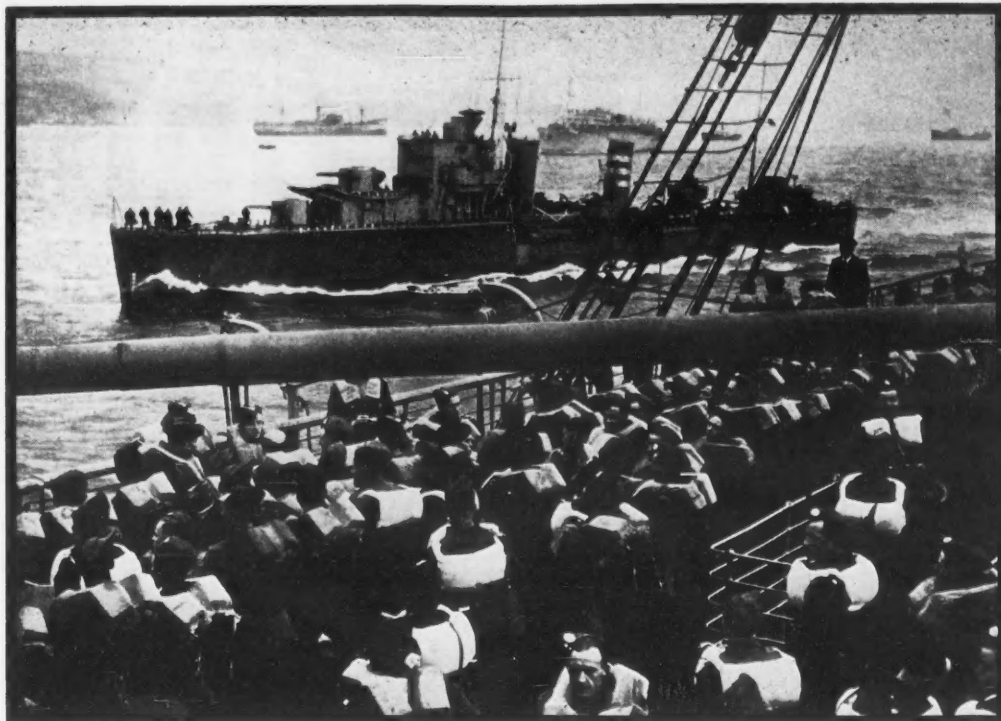
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We Must Fight at Home for Freedom as Well as Abroad

BY GEORGE A. DREW

THE Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario made a very important statement at Oshawa last week which has a direct bearing on two recent editorials in SATURDAY NIGHT suggesting that the Liberal Party is now so conservative that there is no room for a Conservative party which is truly conservative. In the last of these editorials SATURDAY NIGHT took issue with my contention that the word "Conservative" in its correct use is very much of an asset instead of a liability, and went on to say:

"This is a claim which would be true in certain conditions, but it is open to some question whether those conditions exist. It would be true, for example, if the federal Liberal party were not about as Conservative as it is possible for a party to be and still survive. Colonel Drew was of course talking about provincial affairs. The provincial Liberal party is radical enough in some directions, which is one of the reasons for its pronounced inability to get along with the federal Liberal party. But the general character of a national party must be determined from its behavior in national affairs, and unless Colonel Drew feels that he can look forward to a future federal Liberal party which is considerably less Conservative than the present one, we do not see how he can find much room for a Conservative party which is to be more Conservative than the Liberal."

It seems to me that this indicates a confusion of terms both from the literal and political point of view. In its non-political sense the word "conservative" means "preservative" and the Concise Oxford Dictionary defines the Conservative party as the party which is disposed to maintain existing institutions. My remarks about the future of the Conservative party were based on this definition. If this definition is accepted I fail to understand how the Liberal party in the province of Ontario, or in the Dominion of Canada as a whole, can possibly be called Conservative, in view of the illuminating remarks of the Attorney-General which were entirely consistent with his interpretation of the policies of the party to which he belongs.

The Ancient Rights

The existing institutions which a truly Conservative party must seek to preserve include such ancient rights as the personal freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom of the press. They include also such ancient and vitally important institutions as public trial before impartial courts and Habeas Corpus proceedings to assure the humblest of our citizens protection against improper arrest and detention. Under these institutions we have established a way of living which may be described with all its imperfections, and its very much greater perfections, as Christian Democracy. That is the form of life we are fighting to preserve.

For that reason Mr. Conant's speech at Oshawa on May 7th is of the utmost importance. I quote from a newspaper report of May 8: "Proper control of subversive influences in Canada is impossible under the cardinal principle of British justice—that every accused is innocent until proven guilty. Hon. G. D. Conant declared tonight." The same report then gave these as his own words: "Unless we are prepared to sacrifice at least temporarily the British principle of justice that a man is innocent until he has been proved guilty, then we are definitely handicapped in the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations as well as other legislation that is being considered at the present time for the control of subversive elements."

This statement by the Minister responsible for the enforcement of law in the Province of Ontario is doubly important. It displays a cynical disregard for existing institutions and suggests that we should adopt a wholly un-British method of enforcing the un-British decrees known as the Defence of Canada Regulations. Furthermore the speech offers convincing evidence of the extent to which dangerously radical theories have gained foothold in Canada.

Speech No Accident

This speech was no mere accident. It was the logical expression of a state of mind which is the very antithesis of everything that the word "Conservative" implies. It was the product of the same state of mind which produced the Defence of Canada Regulations. Mr. Conant has told us that we must be prepared to sacrifice a cardinal principle of British justice so that regulations which in themselves destroy cardinal principles of British justice may be enforced with greater severity and greater certainty of punishment. Mr. Conant is at least entitled to an expression of gratitude for stripping all pretence from the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations. According to him no principle of British justice must interfere with the swift enforcement of the vague dictates of the Dominion Government. In the absence of any repudiation by the Premier of this statement of policy by the Minister responsible for the enforcement of law in Ontario, this would appear to be the policy of the Government.

To understand the full effect of Mr. Conant's words it is first necessary to consider the effect of the Defence of Canada Regulations. These regulations which affect freedom of thought, action, and expression, destroy safeguards which have in some cases remained undisturbed since the signing of Magna Charta itself. They provide for secret trial and secret imprisonment. They deny to those imprisoned the ancient right of Habeas Corpus proceedings. They deny freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and there is nothing to prevent them denying

freedom of worship as well. The fundamental safeguards to personal liberty upon which British democracy has been so proudly built are effectively destroyed at one blow by these regulations adopted by order-in-council without public consideration of any kind.

Our people have been inflamed by the stories of the concentration camps in Germany where men have been separated from their families and detained without trial and without the right of appeal. That is one of the vile things we are fighting to destroy. That is one of the vile things we hope will be wiped out in Germany. And yet, without public discussion, power to do the same things in Canada has been assumed by Government decree.

Danger of Injustice

It is no answer to say that these powers have not been used improperly. It is to be hoped that they have not been, but where such powers exist they can be improperly used, and that possibility should not exist in a country which has pledged itself to destroy those evil practices in other lands.

There have been many prosecutions under the far-reaching provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations. There have been many convictions. There have been some acquittals. Judges and magistrates have no choice but to interpret the extraordinarily severe provisions of these regulations in accordance with their strict meaning. Where guilt has not been apparent, however, there have been acquittals under one of the most ancient and most respected principles of British justice. And so Mr. Conant decides that we must go one step further and abandon the most important principle for the protection of the freedom of the individual so that the accused will have no chance of escape.

Only those who have not observed similar expressions of the state of mind of the Government of the Province of Ontario, and of other Governments in Canada, should be surprised at this amazing repudiation of democratic principles. When the Ontario Government repudiated public contracts involving the interests of thousands of small investors, they sought to justify their course by condemning the contracts themselves. But that was never the real issue. Having repudiated the contracts, they then sought to prevent access to the courts so that the rights of the parties affected could not be determined in the usual way. It was not the merits of the contracts which ever really constituted the issue. The real issue was whether or not cardinal principles of British justice should be abandoned on the ground of governmental expediency.

Tending to Fascism

When the Ontario Government decided to bolster its budget by a Capital Levy under the guise of examining old estates for supposed irregularities in the payment of succession duties, once again cardinal principles of British justice were repudiated. In denying the right of appeal to the courts from the decision of Government officials, spokesmen for the Government sought to justify their course by saying that it was impossible to enforce the act if that cardinal principle of British justice was retained. Although the Government sought to make that

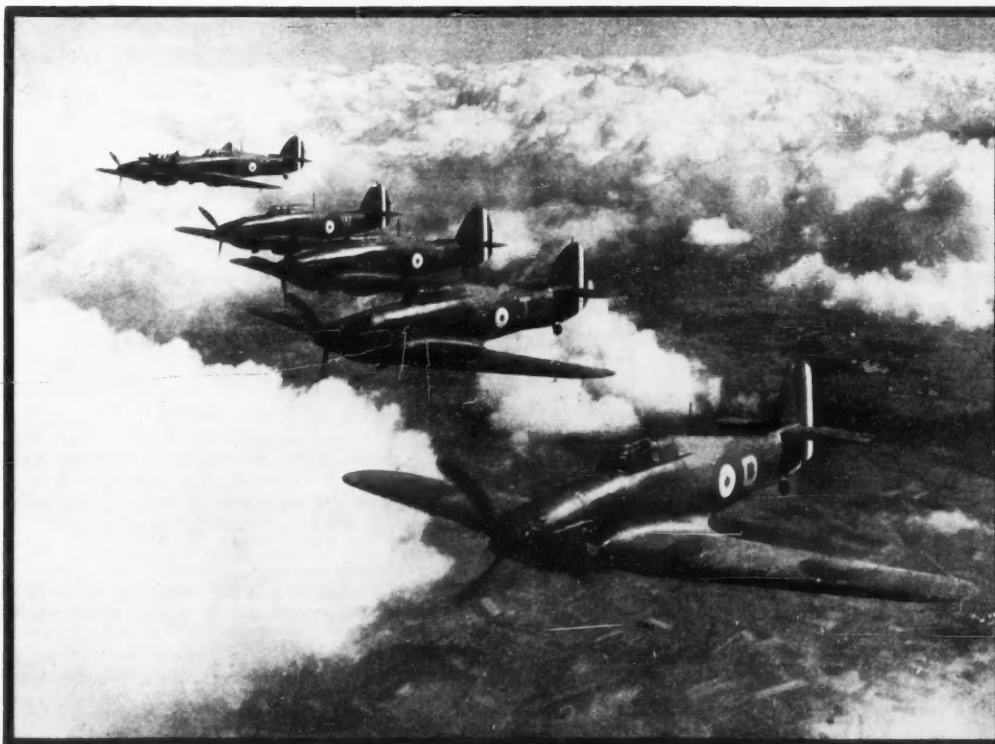
the issue, the issue never at any time was whether or not succession duties should be collected, but whether British principles should be retained in the enforcement of our laws. As I said in the Legislature when this iniquitous legislation was under discussion, it was not possible to deny cardinal principles of British justice in one case, without extending this tendency towards bureaucracy or fascism—call it which you will—whenever the Government found established principles of justice interfering with their course.

That prediction proved true when the Attorney-General introduced amendments to the Jurors Act and the Judicature Act which would have had the effect of denying cardinal principles of British justice which have existed for hundreds of years. The issue then was not whether Grand Juries should be abolished, or whether economies could be effected, as was argued on behalf of the Government. The real issue was whether or not cardinal British principles should be abandoned simply so that it would be easier for the Attorney-General to obtain convictions.

Extreme Radicalism

These have merely been expressions of a state of mind which has affected not only the Government of the Province of Ontario, but other Governments in Canada as well. Those who have denied right of access to the courts in the Province of Ontario, and have sought to limit other fundamental democratic principles, were giving evidence of the same state of mind which repudiated vital democratic principles under the apparently harmless name of "Defence of Canada Regulations." It is a state of mind which believes that freedom can be preserved by destroying freedom. If the Liberal party may be said to possess a definite political philosophy, then it is obvious that their philosophy is now one of extreme radicalism not only in the Province of Ontario as you suggest, but elsewhere in Canada as well. It is a form of radicalism which is prepared to "sacrifice, at least temporarily" according to Mr. Conant, the very institutions Canada is trying to preserve by force of arms. It is a political philosophy which is seeking to substitute bureaucracy for individual effort and government decrees for democratic legislation. While this is no time for the discussion of "politics" in the narrow interpretation of that word, it is also no time to forget that our system of Government depends upon a clear understanding of "politics" in the best sense of the word.

SATURDAY NIGHT may have guessed, from what I have said, that I do not agree with the contention that the Liberal party is about as conservative as it is possible for a party to be and still survive. I think it is clear that no party could be more diametrically opposed to real conservative principles than a party which would pass the Defence of Canada Regulations, or a party which would tolerate a statement by the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario that while we are fighting to preserve British principles we should abandon those very principles at home and adopt the judicial methods employed by our enemies. Mr. Conant has made it abundantly clear that the party to which he belongs has adopted a political philosophy which by no stretch of the imagination can be called Conservative. As I said in the speech to which SATURDAY NIGHT's editorial referred, I



WILL THE WAR BE DECIDED IN THE AIR? That is the question of the hour as Germany plunges into Holland and Belgium. Above, R.A.F. fighter aircraft of the type now engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Nazi armadas of the skies.

THE PICTURES

THE GENERAL WAR has been engaged and the Allies and Germany are closing for what has been described as "the greatest battle of history". Belgium again is the initial battleground, with Holland as a luckless associate. As we go to press, the British and French troops are moving swiftly to the support of the Belgians and Dutch and it is reported that the British have landed 20,000 troops by transport on the Dutch coast. Above, left, British troops and sailors carrying stores and equipment on board a transport. Right, British troops on board a transport, with a destroyer in attendance.

think there is great need for a party which will fight within Canada for those ancient but increasingly important principles that have been recognized for many years as the only sure foundation for Christian Democracy in every nation which still believes in personal freedom. While the fate of civilization hangs in the balance, those who have faith in the outcome of the appalling struggle now in progress should insist that not even temporarily will we abandon any cardinal principle of that free life for which so many brave young men are now laying down their lives.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

home, but a soldier who lives in barracks cannot take liquor there. Therefore, any wine or liquor he buys must be consumed surreptitiously and quickly." Obviously nothing could be more surely calculated to produce the most dangerous forms of intoxication, and we feel confident that the military authorities would strongly endorse the *Whig-Standard's* demand for much earlier closing of stores of this type in the vicinity of military establishments. The domestic wine industry has, for obvious political reasons, always enjoyed a very much greater degree of tolerance in Ontario than any other part of the alcoholic beverage business, a degree of tolerance, moreover, which has nothing to do with any claim to special harmlessness for the domestic product. Properly treated, as a beverage to be drunk in small quantities in connection with the consumption of food, Ontario wine is no doubt a very satisfactory form of alcohol; but consumed as men in barracks have to consume it, it is a menace to law and order.

The Superior Soul

BROWSING recently among the pages of the little pocket volume which in 1910 represented all that there was of the Canadian Who's Who, we came across an entry concerning a lady who apparently secured admission to that select list of truly eminent Canadians by reason of her "publications" which were listed as follows: "A poem on Sir Henry Irving, printed in the *Vancouver News Advertiser*. A number of poems tending to uphold the superiority of the soul."

It occurred to us that one of the difficulties about Canadian poetry, not only in 1910 but in 1940, is its tendency to uphold the superiority of the soul. For the solemn truth is that poetry is not the kind of literature that should be used to uphold anything, and that the superiority of the soul is one of those things which cannot be upheld in any case, seeing that it is a matter either of intuitive feeling or of religious experience, neither of which can be greatly influenced by argument nor, we suspect, by poetry.

The true poet, it seems to us, should have a very profound sense of the superiority of the soul to anything else in the universe, with the sole exception of God; but he should not think it necessary to "uphold" that superiority by means of verse. Good poetry is perhaps the best proof that we have of the superiority of the soul, or at any rate one of the best proofs; but it is so simply in virtue of being good poetry, and not at all because of a very conscious effort to prove that the soul is superior to everything else.

We wish more Canadian poets would devote themselves exclusively to writing good poetry, without any regard to whether it upholds the superiority of the soul, the excellence of the British North America Act, the moral influence of the Canadian climate, or the religiosity of the inhabitants of Toronto. We are not sure about the suitability even of Sir Henry Irving as a subject for great poetry. The chances are that it was Sir Henry's acting that inspired this Canadian poetess to express herself in numbers. An art which needs the inspiration of another art before it can get going is a rather second-hand sort of affair, and there is too much of that sort of art in Canada.

Why Germany is "Blockaded"

BY PROF. ERNEST BARKER

Dr. Barker, holder of high degrees in literature at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, is one of Britain's most lucid political thinkers. In this article he discusses in simple language the political aspects of the Allied "blockade" of Germany.

Many of our readers have asked for an explanation of the Allied policy in this respect, and nobody could give it more clearly or authoritatively.

A BLOCKADE is, strictly and technically, the shutting or blocking of a particular place, or of a whole frontier, in order to stop ingress and egress in time of war.

A naval blockade is the blocking and besetting by ships of a harbor or a whole coast; and, if it is to be real and not a "paper" blockade, the ships must be actually there.

In the strict sense of the term, no naval blockade of Germany has been proclaimed. In actual fact two sets of measures have been taken by Great Britain—one for restricting the ingress of commodities into Germany, and the other for preventing the egress of commodities from Germany—which approximate to the nature of a blockade.

It is important to notice, before we consider these measures, what have been, and are, the measures taken by Germany, which the British measures are designed to answer and counteract.

The German measures, which began to be taken immediately on the outbreak of war, from September 3 onwards, were measures of attack by submarine, mine and aeroplane, on shipping (British, French and neutral) proceeding to and from British ports, with a view to preventing ingress and egress.

Germany's Crimes

They were indiscriminate measures, in the sense that they were undertaken, from their very nature, without any preliminary examination of the character or cargoes of the vessels attacked: they were also indiscriminate, in a deeper and far more tragic sense, in that they necessarily resulted, again from their very nature, not only in the destruction of ships as well as of their cargoes, but also in the destruction of life.

The British counter-measures, whatever economic loss they may have inflicted, have been doubly discriminate.

They have been undertaken only after preliminary investigation of the character and cargoes of the vessels against which they have been directed. They have not resulted in the destruction of ships, and still less in the destruction of life.

Whatever the proportion of the economic loss caused to neutrals by British measures in comparison with that caused to them by German measures, there is a vast and total disproportion in the loss of life caused by the one set of measures in comparison with that caused by the other.

The first set of measures taken by Great Britain was directed to restricting the ingress of commodities into Germany.

This took the form, usual in all sea-warfare, of a list of articles of cargo intended for Germany which would be treated as contraband of war and seized accordingly.

The list which was published on the second day of the war, September 4, fell into two parts.

The first part included articles of absolute contraband, such as arms and ammunition and chemicals, which would be seized in any case.

The second part included articles of conditional contraband, such as food, food-stuffs and clothing, which would be seized if there was a presumption that they would be used in the conduct of war. (Food and food-stuffs can be used for the purpose of making explosives as well as for the purpose of sustaining life).

The seizure of articles of absolute or conditional contraband involves search of ships and their cargoes: such search involves delay (which in some cases may be considerable); and the delay of ships is a costly business for their owners. In that way, and for that reason, the British system of searching neutral ships for contraband has caused trouble for neutrals.

On the other hand Great Britain has introduced, by a decision made on November 22, a modification of her system of contraband control which is intended to expedite the passage of cargoes on neutral ships. She has instituted certificates, or (as they may be called) commercial passports, which may be obtained by a neutral firm of shippers from the British Embassy in the country from which a cargo is shipped, and which have the effect of reducing to a minimum, when they are given, the delay and the consequent cost involved in contraband control.

Exports Stopped

The second set of measures taken by Great Britain has been directed to preventing the egress of German exports and the consequent strengthening of German resources by the payment made for those exports.

These measures were taken, at the end of November, in answer to an extension of the methods of German naval warfare which involved the use of floating and unanchored mines dangerous alike to neutral and British shipping.

The answer made is to declare that exports of German origin or ownership are subject to seizure on the high seas, in the same way as imports which constitute contraband of war.

In the application of this measure, and for dealing with any disputes about the actual origin or ownership of commodities, an Enemy Exports Committee has been appointed, under the presidency of one of the highest British judges.

But the measure certainly affects neutral shipping adversely, and diminishes the profit which such shipping might make in carrying cargoes of German origin or ownership; and it also prevents neutral countries from importing German commodities which they may wish to purchase. It has accordingly caused concern in neutral countries, and has led to protests from the Governments of Denmark, Holland and Belgium, and also of Japan. On the other hand, Germany has complained that neutral countries, and especially Holland, have not taken active steps in reply, such as arming merchant ships or organizing them in convoys.

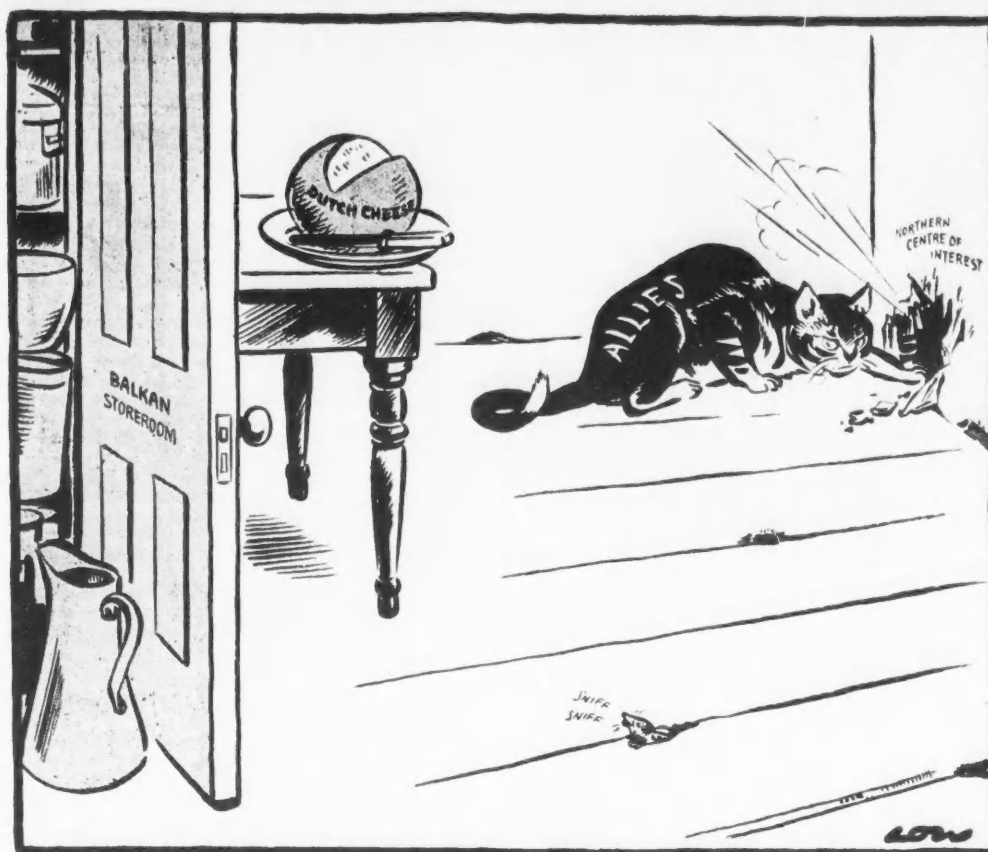
It is not the business of Germany, as it is certainly not the business or the intention of Great Britain, to teach neutral states the correct interpretation of neutrality.

It is the one intention of Great Britain to inflict the slightest possible damage on neutrals in the course of the conduct of naval hostilities with Germany.

That some damage, in the sense of some loss of profits, must be necessarily inflicted on neutrals in the conduct of modern warfare is a fact which cannot be denied. It is one of the arguments against resort to war and against those who draw the sword.

But it can be said that if Great Britain is compelled to inflict damage on neutral profits, she has never sunk neutral shipping, and, above all, she has never endangered human life on neutral ships.

Profit counts. But human life counts most.



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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Do We Need Martial Law?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE Hon. Gordon Conant, Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, and therefore the one among His Majesty's advisers for the Province who is chiefly concerned with the preservation of order within its territory, has announced that in his opinion the necessary degree of order and security proper to a Canadian province while the Dominion is engaged in a state of war with a great European enemy cannot be maintained without the abrogation of the principle that an accused person is innocent until he has been proven guilty. And so accustomed is the province, apparently, to proposals which are completely subversive of the established principles of the British Constitution, that scarcely a voice has been raised in protest against Mr. Conant's pronouncement. If Mr. Conant's intention was to sound out the state of mind of the Ontario public, in order to ascertain whether it was ready for so revolutionary a design, he might well have concluded, up to the middle of this week, that the abolition of all the customary safeguards surrounding the administration of justice would be perfectly possible so far as any resistance or even protest on the part of the Ontario public was concerned. It is of course true that Mr. Conant cannot of his own motion overthrow these safeguards; but the government of which he is the chief legal adviser could if it so desired go a very long way in that direction, and it may well be tempted to do so as the result of the general silence with which this extraordinary intimation has been received. And there has been little in the behavior of the Ontario Cabinet in the last four years to suggest that Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights or Habeas Corpus or any other of the principles or institutions whereby British freedom has been enlarged and strengthened have any great attraction for it.

Now it is impossible to maintain that the condition of things which Mr. Conant alleges to have arisen in Ontario is one which is incapable of arising. It is perfectly possible in any community, and particularly in one that has been badly governed for some time, for such a condition of things to develop that the ordinary functioning of the courts, in accordance with the rules handed down for many generations, becomes impossible. But this is a supremely serious condition, and not at all the sort of thing which ought to be discussed casually in an after-dinner speech by the chief law adviser of the Crown. It is a condition which does arise, though fortunately very rarely, and one for which there is a traditional and very drastic remedy. But that remedy does not consist in instructing the courts to function as though they were no longer courts of justice but merely engines for carrying out the will of the government for the time being.

Military Courts

The remedy is the temporary supersession of the courts of justice, and of all the ordinary machinery of law enforcement, by a new machinery whose chief concern is not justice at all but merely order. This remedy is known as Martial Law. It has the grave disadvantage, from Mr. Conant's point of view, that the persons who have to operate the new machinery are not the civil government with its Attorney-General, but the military authorities. If Mr. Conant really believes that such a state of things as he describes exists in the province of Ontario, it is his duty to advise his fellow Cabinet Ministers to advise the Lieutenant-Governor to turn over the province to the military authorities by a declaration of Martial Law.

Martial Law may be invoked as a result either of the invasion of a territory by foreign forces, making the application of the local law impossible, or as a result of internal dissension preventing the civil authorities from maintaining order by the powers normally vested in them. Martial Law has the effect of superseding all the civil safeguards, such as Habeas Corpus, liberty of speech and liberty of the press. Trial is held in military courts. The operations of these courts are prompt and decisive, and there is no pretence that they aim at anything more than the roughest kind of justice, their chief object being to put an end to the state of dissension which was the cause of their being established.

As a piece of machinery for the administration of the kind of justice, or the kind of order, which Mr. Conant regards as being needed today in the province of Ontario, the military courts are im-

mensely superior to the ordinary courts. The ordinary judges are not trained, and the ordinary courts are not organized, for the administration of this kind of justice. They are cluttered up with things like exceptions and appeals and demands for a jury and regard for precedents and many other things which aid greatly in the securing of the maximum amount of justice possible in this imperfect and unjust world, but are eminently hostile to promptitude and decisiveness. It is impossible to get rid of all these things by a single edict, and even if they could be got rid of by edict, there would still remain in the minds of a great many of the judges and the lawyers who practise before them an undue desire to make sure that everybody whom they have to try should have a fair trial. The military judges, on the other hand, know perfectly well that their main business is not to secure the most perfect possible degree of justice, but to produce a certain immediate effect. They regard their courts, quite rightly, as merely another part of their equipment, something like their machine guns and their bombing planes, something which supplements those other items of equipment in performing the task which they have in hand, that of reducing the population to a state of obedience to a new authority, if it is a case of invasion, or to the old authority if it is merely a case of revolt. They are under little temptation to go on using this particular piece of equipment after it has ceased to be necessary, for it is one of the most unpleasant and least glorious with which they have to deal. The regular courts, on the other hand, when once they have been perverted by the application of the Conant doctrine, are distressingly likely to want to go on functioning in the perverted manner, and to resent the re-establishment of the checks and precedents which now so greatly limit their freedom of decision.

A Very Nazi System

The conception of the courts of justice which Mr. Conant regards as now suitable for Ontario has of course for six years been in full force in Nazi Germany. The Nazi system is indeed a sort of perpetual Martial Law, and in this as in many other respects it is practically impossible for the German citizen to tell, from the behavior of his government towards him, whether his country is in a state of war or in a state of peace. It is apparently a conception which has its attractions for people of the Conant mentality, even outside of Germany. The newspapers last week, just about the time when Mr. Conant was making his address, carried particulars of a decision by an appeal court in one of the States of the United States, in which a verdict of a jury was thrown out because it was proved that one of the jurymen, a German-American, had frankly declared that he had no use for the principle of regarding an accused person as innocent until he was proven guilty. It seems highly probable that almost any appeal court in Canada would throw out a jury decision for the same reason; from which it seems to follow that the Attorney-General of Ontario is a person who would be regarded by his own courts as unfit to sit on one of his own juries.

It is a natural consequence of the presumption of innocence until the guilt is proved, that a certain number of guilty persons inevitably escape the punishment which is their due, because of the impossibility of proving their guilt. It is an equally natural consequence of the assumption of guilt until innocence is proved, that a certain number—probably a very much greater number, since it is far more difficult to prove innocence than guilt—of innocent persons will be punished for that which they have not committed. It has for centuries been the accepted principle of British justice that it is better that a certain number of guilty persons should escape punishment, than that an even much smaller number of innocent persons should suffer punishment which is not their due. The recognition of this principle makes the operation of the courts sometimes dilatory and always expensive. But it has also made the countries which live under the British system the freest and happiest countries in the world. There may be times when this principle has to be temporarily abrogated. They must be extremely rare, and the conditions calling for abrogation must be serious indeed. It seems hardly possible that such conditions can exist all over the province of Ontario, even in this, the ninth month of a great and desperate war.

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Invasion of Britain: 1940

BY RICHARD GLOVER

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has recently warned us that Britain may soon be invaded, and so too has an enthusiastic Italian editor, in rare agreement with Britain's premier.

The layman's first reaction is to dismiss an invasion of the Old Country as impossible. He points to the power of the British navy and the weakness of the German fleet, which was so accentuated in the fighting off Norway; and that, says he, is that.

But invasion has taken place before, even if one must look back for it to 1688. In the last war the British government feared it enough to keep troops on the eastern coasts, and to build numbers of pill boxes, which remain, sticking their white concrete shoulders out of the bracken at bends in East Anglian lanes. If it was to be feared in the last war, it is a still nearer danger now.

Last time all the troops Germany had were engaged on both eastern and western fronts. Now a nation of 80,000,000 can maintain its internal security and hold the Westwall with a fraction of its disposable forces. The rest remain all dressed up in modern arms and with nowhere to go to fight; and so is reduplicated the situation of 1803-1805 when Napoleon was encamped at Boulogne with a huge army that had no continental enemy. The danger is a parallel one, and deserves to be considered realistically.

A Minor Invasion

Hitler will not lack reasons for sending his army to Britain. If Spain and Poland are fair examples, the most modern wars can still be won only by the clash of armies; and the most desirable place to have them clash is on your enemy's soil. And if an invasion in decisive force is too much for even Hitler to expect, a minor invasion would still be an arresting diversion, a great blow to Allied prestige, and an opportunity for Nazi persecutionists to work off their passions on at least some of the population of their most hated enemy; and in view of Sir Neville Henderson's revelation of Hitler's reaction to Munich and his frustration at not being allowed "to punish the Czechs," this last object cannot be an unreal one.

Invasion would doubtless be accompanied with intensive aerial bombing, but the first troops would not be brought in planes. Parachute troops, wherever used, have had a short life; and efficient troop transport by air is impossible without aerodromes where big planes can land. It has proved a convenient way of reinforcing a distant army, but not of beginning operations on foreign soil. A successful invasion must be begun from ships.

Finding the Enemy

Britain naturally looks first to her navy to save her from this danger; and the navy has shown its mettle far more convincingly this time than it had at a similar period in the last war. The battle of the River Plate, the Altmark incident, the feats of our submarines close to the enemy's bases have revealed commanders with nerve as fine as any of Nelson's captains showed. But the question is not of the navy's ability and readiness to sink the enemy; the question is how to find him. The range of modern shore batteries makes it impossible to watch enemy ports, as Nelson watched them; and the invading force would be able to put to sea unobserved. In present circumstances, when words can be as efficacious as some deeds, Mussolini's bluster, a modern example of the same strategy as sent Villeneuve out to raid the West

Indies in 1805, has drawn forces to the Mediterranean which weaken the North Sea squadron; and this weakened force faces a German front that extends 700 miles from Wilhelmshaven to Trondheim. From each end of this front, from every port between, and from the Baltic behind, German troop transports could issue forth in separate bodies to converge upon one point of the British coast. The German fleet is incapable of protecting all those bodies; but it need not if a sufficient number are able to evade the British navy; indeed we might perhaps expect the operation to begin with the German fleet being sent out as a decoy to draw our navy away, while the invading force in its transports proceeded, dispersed and unconvoyed, to its objective. Of course the Nazis must expect heavy losses at sea on such an operation; but, as in their attack on Norway, they would cheerfully let many German soldiers drown if enough for the purpose in hand were able to arrive.

Home Defence Problem

The navy is not the only defence whose power reaches beyond Britain's coast. The R.A.F. can do the necessary scouting, and perhaps some of the necessary sinking of the transports, though the German air arm had little success in this at Narvik; but the journey, on the average 300 miles, is short enough for night to be of real value to the invader, and widespread fog a possible disaster to the defender.

Hence home defence is a consideration which no British government can ignore; and it is reassuring to know that the present government has had it in mind for some time. Now that Chamberlain has openly warned us it may perhaps be mentioned that as long ago as last February the evacuation officers of the A.R.P. system were instructed to prepare for the rush of extra evacuees that invasion would produce.

For some four months, at least, the British government has presumably been preparing to meet invasion. The first important step for them to have taken would seem to be the fortifying of ports. The British failure in southern Norway has shown the impossibility of landing a first-rate army at a third-rate port, and we may expect that the Germans' first aim would be to secure at least one good harbor. Here it should not be forgotten that the last period in which Britain tried seriously to fortify her coasts was the time of Napoleon's threat, 1803-5; and then it was principally the south coast that was girded with defences now obsolete. The present need is to put all the chief east coast ports in a state to defend themselves for at least 48 hours, till aid could arrive in force; this must include the ability to resist sea and air bombardment.

The second step is to prepare all bridges, within a day's journey of good landing places on the east coast, to be dynamited; Holland and Belgium have been so prepared for months; Norway's failure to be so is one major cause of the speed of Germany's success.

Let us hope that the absence of news of England being similarly prepared is due to censorship and not to neglect.

When these precautions have been completed Britain will still need a defending army. It would presumably be divided into three groups; first, to garrison ports; secondly, to provide some watch over such sections of coast as offer good landing places for light armed troops who would have at least some nuisance value; thirdly, strong mechanized forces, maintained at inland points as a reserve to be swiftly moved to any point attacked. In estimating the force at Britain's disposal for adventures overseas allowance always be made for such a home defence force.

The Duty of Americans

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

ONLY a miracle, like the miracle of the Marne, can now prevent the European war from becoming a World War. For while Norway and Denmark were outposts, the Netherlands and Belgium, and it may be Switzerland, are the gateways to the citadel itself. This is, as Hitler proclaimed, the supreme effort to destroy the Allies totally and if the enterprise shows signs of succeeding, Mussolini will join him and almost certainly Russia will follow. If the blow is deadly enough, Spain in Europe and Japan in the Far East will find some way to intervene so that they may participate in the totalitarian victory and qualify as partners.

For the United States this is the beginning of the most critical period in seventy years. Our security is gravely jeopardized. The nation is unprepared in all essential respects—in the material for defence, in training, in discipline, in its industrial organization, in its politicians and in its mind and heart—to protect adequately and swiftly its vital interests. Our cities will not be bombed; our young men will not be conscripted and sent to fight in Belgium. But if the offensive which Hitler has now launched succeeds, we shall know no peace in our lifetime.

If it succeeds, and as it succeeds, we shall be confronted—not at some more convenient moment after the election in November but in the next months, weeks, days, and hours—with choices of the greatest magnitude. We shall be compelled to choose again and again—in the Pacific, in the Atlantic, in the Caribbean, in South America, in Africa between retreat and resistance. The choices will not be a simple choice between war and peace. They will be choices between giving up the protection behind which we have lived for more than a century in individual freedom and without militarism and of acting henceforth with full and impressive energy to maintain that protection. For if the Allied power falls, there will fall with it all the outer defences of the Western Hemisphere, and we shall be left isolated in a world dominated on both sides of our oceans by the most formidable alliance of victorious conquerors that was ever formed in the whole history of man.

The End of Freedom

No doubt we should still be able to protect the forty-eight states from direct invasion. But in the present condition of our defences and in the present condition of our minds that is all we can be reasonably sure of doing. If the Allied power falls in Europe, our fleet will be needed nearer home and we can protect nothing in the Far East, not the Philippines or the Netherlands Indies: We must, then, resign ourselves to the fact that Japan will be master of the Pacific, and therefore, capable of subjecting us to very serious pressure upon some of the most essential materials of our economic life. If the Allied power falls in Europe, the victorious coalition headed by Hitler will seize and hold air and fleet bases in Iceland, Greenland, perhaps Ireland, Gibraltar, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands and in the French, Belgian and British colonies along the west coast of Africa. Our neighbors in the Atlantic will then be not the easy-going and complacent British but the Rome-Berlin Axis, intoxicated with victory and drunk with power. If the Allied power falls in Europe, there will appear in some, perhaps in many, of the countries of this hemisphere that we are sworn to protect, subversive movements led by native adventurers, financed and organized by the totalitarian powers. They will be hard to deal with.

They will jeopardize most gravely the inner defenses of the United States.

All this will not destroy us. But it will mean that we and our children will have to live wholly different lives. Isolated in a world which envies us and despises us, we too shall have to become a nation in arms. We too shall have to have conscription; we too shall have to regiment capital and labor in order that we may be able to build the ships, the airplanes, and the guns and tanks without which we shall be harassed and intimidated, threatened and blackmailed by the coalition on both sides of us.

Tell the People the Truth

There is no more time left for trifling. There is no more time left for conducting our affairs on the basis of Gallup polls and on the hunches of office-seekers as to what the voters of Nebraska or West Virginia are going to think next November. There is no more time left for arguing as to whether this country shall have two more battleships five years hence. There is no more time left for backing and filling about whether or not this country is to start organizing itself seriously for the defence of its vital interests.

The first thing that must be done only the President can do. He must tell the people the truth as he sees it and trust to their patriotism and their good sense. That is his duty: The people are entitled to know what their President really thinks. Let the partisan politicians make the most of it. For it might as well be settled now, rather than later when the position may be still more critical, whether the issue of national security is to be kicked about by self-seeking partisan politicians. My impression is that the disinterested people of this country are just about fed up with all this calculated insincerity, which is politely called political strategy, that they are aware of the extreme peril of this hour and they will respond to the leadership of the President of the United States.

Subsidize Defence Industry

The next thing to do is to adopt a program of national defence of vastly greater scope than that which is now in operation. The experience of Great Britain should be a lesson to us that it is not enough to appropriate money to buy what the existing facilities can supply: It is necessary to create new shipyards, new airplane factories, new plants for the production of guns and other implements of war. There is needed a larger investment of new capital: It is not safe to let the aircraft industry, for example, wait for its expansion upon subsidies from the Allies. The subsidies should be given by the United States government as a primary measure of American national defence, and they should be given promptly and on a large scale so that no unnecessary time may be lost in building the plants, manufacturing the tools, training the workmen and recruiting the managers.

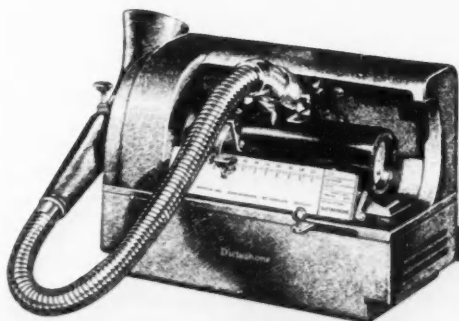
These things cannot be improvised, and to wait another year until Congress comes back after the elections is to risk putting this country in a position where, like Great Britain today, it might never, or not without immeasurable sacrifice, be able to make up for the time it had lost. No doubt these are not the things politicians think it safe to do in an election year. This is no ordinary year, and I venture to predict that if our public men now fail to do the imperative things, the time will come when it will not be politically safe for them to face the voters with a record of having neglected these imperative things.



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THE HITLER WAR

The Deciding Factors

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

HITLER has already waited very late for a Blitzkrieg in the West. A recent article by Dr. Rauschnig supports the view repeatedly put forward in these articles that in failing to strike in the West last September before our mobilization and preparations were complete Hitler forfeited his last favorable chance. Time will also be a vital factor all through the Blitzkrieg operations. War moves much faster today than in 1914, or even 1918. Days are almost as important now as weeks were then. Miscarriage of any part of a plan by even a few hours may throw a Blitzkrieg out of gear.

One can only hazard what effect the failure of Hitler's parachute army, plane-transported troops and Fifth Column sympathizers to capture all Dutch aerodromes, main sea-ports, bridges and railway junctions, the Queen, the seat of government and the chief cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, on the first day, will have on the outcome. The importance which Hitler attached to the quick seizure of Holland and hence her complete elimination from the war and acquisition as a base of operations for Germany, may be gauged from the elaborateness of the preparations and the enormity of the German effort, which surpassed anything that had been dreamed of in the way of parachute landings and attack from within. But the Dutch (they prefer being called Netherlands) have fought hard in an almost impossible situation and the delay which they have caused is bound to represent a serious dislocation to a timetable which is more likely under than over three weeks. (The elder Moltke's brilliant campaigns against Austria and France were set to a six-weeks time-table, it will be remembered, as was the famous Schlieffen Plan used in 1914. Hitler cut this to 18 days for his campaign against Poland, and probably reckoned on even less in Norway).

The First Battle

Dislocations to the German timetable are all the more important because of their influence in deciding the first great battle, which is certainly going to have a great deal to do with the final outcome. Personally I hardly believe that Hitler hopes to defeat France and Britain and drive them right out of the war in this present maneuver. I think he is still following his one-step-at-a-time principle, and that the objectives of this offensive are the quick and complete elimination of Holland, the destruction of the Belgian Army as a fighting unit and the defeat of such forces as the British and French send to its support.

Holland, it now seems clear, was to be cut off at once from support from Britain overseas by the occupation of all her main sea-ports and aerodromes, and from support from Belgium and France by the capture of the key Moerdijk Bridge. There seems to have been an intention to set up a German line of parachute troops roughly across the country from The Hague, through Rotterdam and Dordrecht to Breda, behind the third and last Dutch defence line. The aerodromes were all to have been taken by parachute troops and the big cities captured by troops landed at these aerodromes from transport planes and assisted by Fifth Column agents. A fast, heavily-armed motor column was to strike across the country's waist from Nijmegen to Rotterdam. The country was, in short, to have been hamstrung and the army taken front and rear and forced to surrender.

The German intentions in Belgium may be somewhat clarified in the two or three days before this reaches the reader. But the idea seems to have been to sweep around Liege to the north and south and scoop up the main Belgian Army before meeting the Allied forces which had been neatly drawn out of their Maginot fortifications into equal battle on the open plain. (Of course that works both ways; the Germans too have come out of their fortifications and given us a chance to get at them on even terms). In war after war the Germans have followed the main strategic principle of seeking to round up and destroy the enemy's fighting forces, usually in several parcels. This principle was reaffirmed in the Polish campaign and one may look for it to be followed in the present one. This plan obviously depended on breaking through the Belgian defences before the Allies could arrive and take up positions in them. Undoubtedly air strafing played a large part in the German calculations for cutting up the Belgians and smashing our advancing columns.

If the Germans, in a space of from two and a half to three weeks, succeed in occupying all of Holland and a large part of Belgium, in eliminating the Dutch Army completely and most of the Belgian, and in forcing the British and French back into the Maginot Line, then I fancy that Hitler will have achieved the goal set for this drive. After several busy weeks consolidating his position in the Low Countries, and especially fitting their aerodromes with all of the paraphernalia of machine-shops, ammunition, bomb, spare parts and gasoline stores, photo equipment, control

center and crew quarters which go to make an efficient air base, he would set out to break Britain's resistance, presumably already lowered by the great defeat on land. (How little they know us!) It is at this stage that I could envisage Mussolini jumping in. But I feel that the German effort would be directed mainly against Britain and not France and doubt very much if the maneuver we are witnessing is merely an improved version of the Schlieffen right wheel against Paris. "Bring Britain down," so runs a favorite Nazi saying, "and France will fall by herself."

We can expect brilliant strategic moves from the Germans and perhaps formidable new tactics, yet I cannot believe that Hitler will achieve the full goal of this attack. But—and this is the chief point—he must succeed 100 per cent or he has failed. We only have to defeat his plan by half or less, manage to hold on to the sea-coast of Holland and a corner of that country, say from the Zuider Zee to the mouth of the Meuse, containing the principal cities and wealth of the nation, and halt the German drive half-way across Belgium, to have won the real victory. For Hitler has more frankly staked everything on the success of his first throw than did the German leaders of 1914; and there was no lack of German military and political observers to remark after the setback at the Marne that Germany had lost her big chance and might as well negotiate peace and wait to try again.

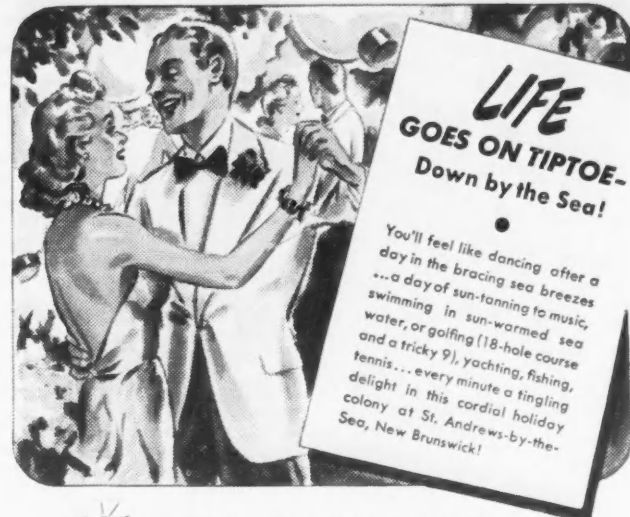
Hitler's attack is more like Ludendorff's big win-the-war effort of Spring 1918. Like his tutor Ludendorff, Hitler has staked all his resources on beating us before Ameri-

can support, this time in planes, not men, tips the balance in our favor. If he fails this time he is not likely to be able to muster a still greater effort later. And we will have preserved the million Dutch and Belgian soldiers as allies, retained air bases on this side of the North Sea, and forced Germany into just that exhausting land struggle which she doesn't want and which she might have difficulty in supporting through another war winter.

The Supplies Problem

A heavy land struggle would very quickly make the question of supplies of vital war materials acute (whereas an air offensive against Britain would consume far less). Germany would have to set to work to make sure of Swedish iron, Yugoslav copper and Roumanian oil. But the will to resistance of these countries, which has risen and fallen spasmodically all winter, is bound to rise at the sight of Germany engaged to the hilt on the Western Front, and particularly if her Blitzkrieg had patently failed. It is plain now that the seizure of Norway was to throw a screen between Sweden and the Allies and leave Sweden and her iron at Germany's mercy. Our capture of Narvik would be a serious rupture of this screen and give us contact with the Swedes, and, if the Germans moved to seize the iron mines, a good chance to forestall them.

Germany's preoccupation on the Western Front may give our diplomats yet time to construct a Balkan bloc to resist Nazi penetration, if failure of the present German offensive lends the necessary encouragement. Bulgaria would be the key, as she was in 1915, and it is not without



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significance that one of our best diplomats, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, who arranged our alliance with Turkey, has lately been in Sofia, reportedly with the offer to the Bulgarians of a restoration of their outlet to the Aegean, lost to the Greeks at

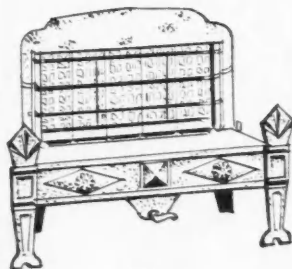
Versailles. Even if this latest effort to form a Balkan bloc fails, Yugoslavia and Roumania would have a far better chance of resisting Germany if the latter's main forces were pinned to the Western Front.

(Continued on Page 12)

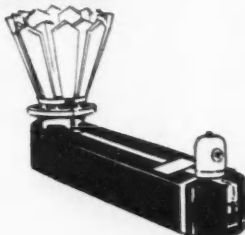
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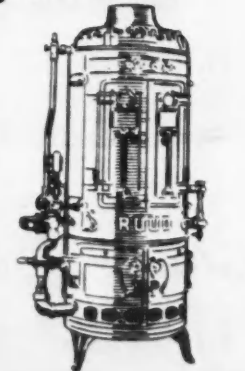
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How Uncle Sam Elects A President

BY WILLIAM CHILD CURREY

TO THE majority of Canadians a Presidential election in the United States is followed with the closest interest and the outcome regarded as second in importance only to our own national political contests. Yet many of us find the American electoral system complicated and confusing. The system differs from that to which we are accustomed in Canada and our unfamiliarity with it causes it to appear difficult to understand; yet in reality it is quite simple.

The Canadian voter casts his ballot direct for the federal candidate in his riding, and the leader of the successful party at the polls assumes the office of Prime Minister. In the United States the voter does not vote directly for a president and vice-president but for delegates, put up by his party, called "presidential electors." Each state elects as many presidential electors as the combined number of representatives and senators entitled to represent it in Congress, and it is the electors who actually register the votes which put the president into office.

The number of electors in states having a large congressional representation is very great, and since the men chosen as electoral candidates are frequently unknown to the voter, he actually is compelled to vote for the party and not for the individual candidate. But although the election

of president and vice-president is indirect in form, in reality it is direct. The voter expects the electors to vote for the nominees of the party, and in voting for them he votes for the party nominees for president and vice-president. But without the party labels the voter would be completely at sea.

Strange as it may seem there is not yet uniformity in all the states either in listing the candidates on the ballot or in voting for them. Some states group the candidates for electors of each party together with the names of the candidates of the party for president and vice-president and permit the voter to vote for them en bloc; a few states refuse to recognize a split vote and require that the vote be given en bloc; the next step, which is increasing rapidly in favor in many states, is to take the names of electoral candidates off the ballot entirely and substitute therefor the names of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. This practice is desirable because it shortens the ballot, reduces the cost of printing, and simplifies the voting. But even where only the names of the presidential candidates appear it is the electors nevertheless who receive the votes.

Oddly enough the privilege of vot-

ing for electors cannot be claimed as a constitutional right of the American citizenry. The Federal Constitution specifically grants to the state legislatures the power to determine the method by which presidential electors shall be selected. Article 1, Section 2, provides as follows: "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof shall direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress."

In fact, in the early history of the country it was the common practice for electors to be appointed by the legislatures. It was not until 1832 that the system of popular balloting was uniformly adopted, and South Carolina retained the old method until 1860.

So from this it will be clear that popular balloting for president is not a guaranteed democratic right, but a delegated power granted the people by the state legislature, and is, theoretically at least, revocable at will.

This opinion is definitely stated by Chief Justice Fuller in the United States Supreme Court case of *McPherson vs. Blackmore*: "The appointment of these electors is thus placed absolutely and wholly with the legis-

latures of the several states. . . This power is conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States and cannot be taken away from them or modified by their state constitution any more than can their power to elect senators of the United States. Whatever provisions may be made by statute, or by the state constitution to choose electors by the people, there is no doubt of the right of the legislature to resume the power at any time, for it can neither be taken away or abdicated."

The Constitution empowers Congress to determine the day on which the electors shall be chosen, which day shall be the same throughout the United States. It provides that the day shall fall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every fourth year succeeding every presidential election.

But before electors can be voted for they must be nominated, and this brings us to a consideration of the seemingly complex American convention machinery. Each state is entitled to two electors at large, i.e., not representing any congressional district, and these are in every case nominated at the regular state party convention, held for the nomination of candidates for state offices, or, if there are no state nominations to be made, at a

state convention called for that express purpose.

Each congressional district is also entitled to one elector, and the candidate for this office is usually nominated by the district convention of his party held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Lower House of Congress.

Nominations for president and vice-president have for the last century been made by national conventions held by the different political parties in the course of each presidential election year. Each political party which is national in character has a permanent committee whose duty it is to call national conventions to nominate its candidates. This committee sends an official call to the state committee of the party in each state; thereupon the state committee proceeds to call a state convention for the purpose of choosing four delegates from the state at large, and at the same time notifies the party committees in the different congressional districts in the state. These in turn proceed to call district conventions to choose the two delegates from each congressional district. The delegates to both the state and district conventions are chosen at caucuses or primaries in the different cities and towns.

The caucus, a purely American development, is the initiating organization for the selection of delegates to conventions and candidates for state and municipal offices. Naturally, all the members of a political party cannot attend to the nomination of delegates, so the most active and interested supporters of the party meet at a caucus and decide on whom to choose for candidates.

Preliminary and Final

In theory it would be desirable that all the party voters should come together in mass meetings and nominate their candidates for state offices. In practice this is not possible, so a smaller number of members meet and delegates persons to represent the party at state conventions held for the purpose of nominating a state ticket.

The same system applies to nominations for president and vice-president. All the Democrats and Republicans in the country cannot assemble for this purpose, so they gather in the various cities and towns and choose delegates to a congressional convention which in turn chooses two delegates to the national convention.

Thus for the great national contests there is a preliminary election in three degrees: (1) the choice of delegates by the party voters; (2) the choice by these delegates of other delegates; (3) the choice by these latter of candidates for president and vice-president. Then a final election of two degrees, namely, election of electors who in turn elect the president.

The size of the country and tremendous population make all these steps necessary, and while some evils

PRAYER FOR PERSPECTIVE

OH GREY old earth, by many harvests wounded.
By many springtime sowings healed again—
Teach the fresh skin to seal my gaping heart.

Teach me that women love each year or two
For just a little while;
Show me the dusty volumes no one reads
Of dusty sorrows once as real as mine;
Show me the lake ten thousand miles across
And bid me find in it my private tear.

JOYCE MARSHALL

have arisen under the system it gives on the whole satisfactory results. It has been a gradual development adapted to American conditions and the outcome of long experience. But it is far from what the authors of the Constitution intended; the last thing they desired was that the citizens at large should have any direct voice in the selection of the president, and they expected that the "college" or committee of "presidential electors" would actually look the country over and make their own choice of the person whom they considered to be the best man. Constitutionally they are still free to do so; but in practice each of them is rigidly obliged to vote for the man whom his party has designated as its candidate.

McGILL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

McGILL University is planning to welcome a larger number of students for its French Summer School course than usual, for many teachers and students who would ordinarily be going to Europe will combine an academic summer course with a vacation in old French Canada.

The McGill Summer School is long-established and well known. Its courses are standard for undergraduates, teachers and graduate students working for the M.A. degree, but other persons who have the qualifications are welcome. Certificates are given to show equivalent semester hours for university credit.

The courses are co-educational. The School staff is entirely French and French alone is spoken. Montreal—the second largest French-speaking city in the world—provides an ideal setting for the practical acquisition of conversational French.

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THE B.C. LETTER

Grow Mustaches to Beat Silicosis

BY P. W. LUCE

FOR the first time in their thousand years of existence, mustaches are about to be raised for hygienic purposes. Hard-rock miners in British Columbia are being encouraged to cultivate the Old Bill style of walrus mustachio so that the screen of hair may serve as a trap to catch the fine particles of dust that enter the nostrils and eventually bring on the dread disease silicosis, responsible for a growing number of deaths every year and for which no cure has yet been found.

Up to now the mustache prophylactic is still in the realm of theoretical conjecture, but it has the serious endorsement of officials of the provincial department of mines and of quite a number of practical men who have given the subject considerable thought. William Murray, manager of the Privateer Mine, is one of these. He is old enough to remember the days of flowing mustaches and heavy beards, and he recalls that the miners used to emerge from the workings with their whiskers covered with a fine film of grey dust, much of which would certainly have gone down into the lungs if it had not been caught by the hairs.

Mr. Murray is a little dubious as to whether the young miner of today will be enthusiastic about returning to the facial fashions of his grandfather, but is convinced there is no use trying to combat silicosis with half-way measures. Hitler's short bristles and the shapely waxed ends of the Parisian boulevardier are equally useless as dust catchers. The mustaches must be thick, long, and sweeping if they are to do their stuff. If they are also curly, so much the better.

As a class, hard-rock miners are not particularly concerned with theology. They know that mustaches have been cultivated as ornaments and raised as symbols of caste, and that their first sprouts are taken as an outward and visible sign that adolescence is past and manhood has been attained, but the religious significance of the hirsute growth has escaped them. Yet the mustache was once the most apparent distinction between a Christian and an infidel, for with the nose it was held to represent an inverted cross, part flesh and part hair. It proclaimed, to those who understood, the faith of the wearer.

That was in the tenth century, in Spain, after that country had been over-run by hordes of Moslems for two centuries and inter-marriage had produced a mixed lot of inhabitants whose religion could not be guessed by their physical appearance.

Canadian Paprika

Hungary is no longer in a position to export paprika to Canada, but those who don't care for goulash without this seasoning need no longer worry about a shortage. Paprika is now being grown in the Okanagan Valley, and prospects of developing a new industry of some importance are said to be decidedly encouraging. The wholesale houses of Vancouver alone can handle around 350 tons of ground paprika a year, and will pay from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound for it. About 1000 pounds of dried peppers can be gathered from one acre of ground, but the cultivation requires some understanding.

Alexander Molnar, a transplanted Hungarian agriculturist, is responsible for starting the cultivation of paprika. Realizing that Canada's supply would be cut off by the war he managed to secure some seeds which were grown, under various conditions, at the Summerland Experimental Farm. He is now following the best of these methods on his own acreage.

With the help of his son Adrian, Mr. Molnar proposes to dry, process, and grind the six-inch-long peppers to produce the commercial article. Later on he expects to process the entire crop grown by other farmers to whom he will supply seed this fall.

The plague of plenitude has wrecked the high hopes of the Okanagan onion growers, especially in the Salmon Arm district. The past three years had seen a steady rise in crop acreage because of a consistently good demand at fair prices, but much of this year's crop grown in ideal weather and cured under perfect conditions can find no buyers. The market is hopelessly overloaded. One hundred thousand sacks of fine large onions have had to be taken to the dumps to rot. Five thousand tons! It is to weep!

After Salmon Arm's troubles, those of Vernon don't seem so very important. There the only pack of draghounds in Canada has had to be disbanded "for the duration." Enough dogs will be boarded out to form the nucleus of a new pack when conditions permit.

Draghounds, for the information of the uninitiated, are hunting dogs used to trail a course where a bag of aniseed has been dragged along the ground by a rider who precedes the "hunters" in country where there are no foxes. The system has the advantage that the "quarry" never runs into forbidden territory.

Books for the Wilds

The Provincial Public Library Commission, which supplies books to

isolated communities in British Columbia, is now circulating 50,000 volumes a year. In 1935, when the service was initiated, the circulation was only 1200 books a month. At that time there were 150 libraries; today there are 261. Next year, if the budget can stand it, fifteen more will be added and the limit will about have been reached.

Some of the books, crated and postage or express paid, have to travel over 700 miles to reach their destination, and almost every type of good literature is available. Most of the patrons are able to select the works they need by reference to a printed catalogue, though they may have to wait some time before that particular book is available.

One curious fact discovered by the Library Commission is that most of the country children ask for books designed for youngsters two or three grades below the ones they themselves are in. City librarians say the reverse is the case with urban children; they want books from the higher grades. No satisfactory explanation has been advanced for this anomaly. The suggestion that city children are brighter has been advanced, but is not supported by tests or observation.

As a matter of fact, there are more sub-normals in the thickly populated centres than in the rural districts. Vancouver has over 550 pupils who are classed as mental defectives, and though these attend the ordinary schools they are unable to follow the usual courses and are a drag on their classes and a serious handicap to the teacher's efficiency.

Almost two per cent of the school population is said to fall into the sub-normal category. The provincial government is to be asked at its next session to make some better provision for the education of these unfortunate.

Wigs Disappearing

Only one court remains in the Dominion where wigs are worn. That is the Supreme Court of Canada.

where the ancient custom is observed on opening days. All other judicial scenes are now conducted without benefit of perruquier.

Until a few weeks ago, Chief Justice Martin, presiding judge of the Admiralty Court of British Columbia, donned the ancient trappings of his office while sitting on the federal tribunal he graced for a quarter of a century. Now that he has retired the custom has become extinct, as his successor would rather be modern and comfortable than traditional and heavy-headed.

Wigs were commonly worn in this province until the turn of the century, though most judges and nearly all the members of the legal profession considered them a bit of a nuisance. In 1905 an act was passed by the legislature abolishing the custom, one of the stoutest opponents of wigs being at the time premier. He was the late Hon. Joseph Martin, whose government was one of the shortest on record. It used to amuse "Fighting Joe" in later years to reflect that his régime was chiefly remarkable—among his learned friends—because he had freed them from the thralldom of wigs.

The Admiralty Court, being a federal institution, was not affected by this provincial legislation. The persistence of the custom by this honorable body is said to have had certain political implications which have been discreetly forgotten with the passing of the years.

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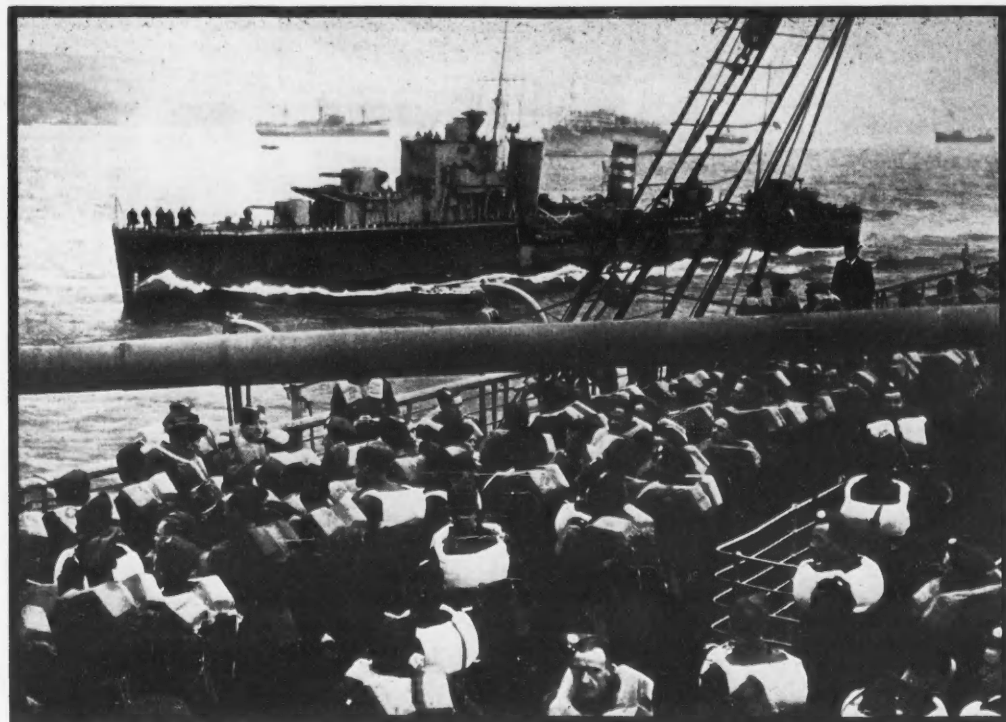
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We Must Fight at Home for Freedom as Well as Abroad

BY GEORGE A. DREW

THE Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario made a very important statement at Oshawa last week which has a direct bearing on two recent editorials in SATURDAY NIGHT suggesting that the Liberal Party is now so conservative that there is no room for a Conservative party which is truly conservative. In the last of these editorials SATURDAY NIGHT took issue with my contention that the word "Conservative" in its correct use is very much of an asset instead of a liability, and went on to say:

"This is a claim which would be true in certain conditions, but it is open to some question whether those conditions exist. It would be true, for example, if the federal Liberal party were not about as Conservative as it is possible for a party to be and still survive. Colonel Drew was of course talking about provincial affairs. The provincial Liberal party is radical enough in some directions, which is one of the reasons for its pronounced inability to get along with the federal Liberal party. But the general character of a national party must be determined from its behavior in national affairs, and unless Colonel Drew feels that he can look forward to a future federal Liberal party which is considerably less Conservative than the present one, we do not see how he can find much room for a Conservative party which is to be more Conservative than the Liberal."

It seems to me that this indicates a confusion of terms both from the literal and political point of view. In its non-political sense the word "conservative" means "preservative" and the Concise Oxford Dictionary defines the Conservative party as the party which is disposed to maintain existing institutions. My remarks about the future of the Conservative party were based on this definition. If this definition is accepted I fail to understand how the Liberal party in the province of Ontario, or in the Dominion of Canada as a whole, can possibly be called Conservative, in view of the illuminating remarks of the Attorney-General which were entirely consistent with his interpretation of the policies of the party to which he belongs.

The Ancient Rights

The existing institutions which a truly Conservative party must seek to preserve include such ancient rights as the personal freedom of the individual, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom of the press. They include also such ancient and vitally important institutions as public trial before impartial courts and Habeas Corpus proceedings to assure the humblest of our citizens protection against improper arrest and detention. Under these institutions we have established a way of living which may be described with all its imperfections, and its very much greater perfections, as Christian Democracy. That is the form of life we are fighting to preserve.

For that reason Mr. Conant's speech at Oshawa on May 7th is of the utmost importance. I quote from a newspaper report of May 8: "Proper control of subversive influences in Canada is impossible under the cardinal principle of British justice—that every accused is innocent until proven guilty. Hon. G. D. Conant declared tonight." The same report then gave these as his own words: "Unless we are prepared to sacrifice at least temporarily the British principle of justice that a man is innocent until he has been proved guilty, then we are definitely handicapped in the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations as well as other legislation that is being considered at the present time for the control of subversive elements."

This statement by the Minister responsible for the enforcement of law in the Province of Ontario is doubly important. It displays a cynical disregard for existing institutions and suggests that we should adopt a wholly un-British method of enforcing the un-British decrees known as the Defence of Canada Regulations. Furthermore the speech offers convincing evidence of the extent to which dangerously radical theories have gained foothold in Canada.

Speech No Accident

This speech was no mere accident. It was the logical expression of a state of mind which is the very antithesis of everything that the word "Conservative" implies. It was the product of the same state of mind which produced the Defence of Canada Regulations. Mr. Conant has told us that we must be prepared to sacrifice a cardinal principle of British justice so that regulations which in themselves destroy cardinal principles of British justice may be enforced with greater severity and greater certainty of punishment. Mr. Conant is at least entitled to an expression of gratitude for stripping all pretence from the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations. According to him no principle of British justice must interfere with the swift enforcement of the vague dictates of the Dominion Government. In the absence of any repudiation by the Premier of this statement of policy by the Minister responsible for the enforcement of law in Ontario, this would appear to be the policy of the Government.

To understand the full effect of Mr. Conant's words it is first necessary to consider the effect of the Defence of Canada Regulations. These regulations which affect freedom of thought, action, and expression, destroy safeguards which have in some cases remained undisturbed since the signing of Magna Charta itself. They provide for secret trial and secret imprisonment. They deny to those imprisoned the ancient right of Habeas Corpus proceedings. They deny freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and there is nothing to prevent them denying

freedom of worship as well. The fundamental safeguards to personal liberty upon which British democracy has been so proudly built are effectively destroyed at one blow by these regulations adopted by order-in-council without public consideration of any kind.

Our people have been inflamed by the stories of the concentration camps in Germany where men have been separated from their families and detained without trial and without the right of appeal. That is one of the vile things we are fighting to destroy. That is one of the vile things we hope will be wiped out in Germany. And yet, without public discussion, power to do the same things in Canada has been assumed by Government decree.

Danger of Injustice

It is no answer to say that these powers have not been used improperly. It is to be hoped that they have not been, but where such powers exist they can be improperly used, and that possibility should not exist in a country which has pledged itself to destroy those evil practices in other lands.

There have been many prosecutions under the far-reaching provisions of the Defence of Canada Regulations. There have been many convictions. There have been some acquittals. Judges and magistrates have no choice but to interpret the extraordinarily severe provisions of these regulations in accordance with their strict meaning. Where guilt has not been apparent, however, there have been acquittals under one of the most ancient and most respected principles of British justice. And so Mr. Conant decides that we must go one step further and abandon the most important principle for the protection of the freedom of the individual so that the accused will have no chance of escape.

Only those who have not observed similar expressions of the state of mind of the Government of the Province of Ontario, and of other Governments in Canada, should be surprised at this amazing repudiation of democratic principles. When the Ontario Government repudiated public contracts involving the interests of thousands of small investors, they sought to justify their course by condemning the contracts themselves. But that was never the real issue. Having repudiated the contracts, they then sought to prevent access to the courts so that the rights of the parties affected could not be determined in the usual way. It was not the merits of the contracts which ever really constituted the issue. The real issue was whether or not cardinal principles of British justice should be abandoned on the ground of governmental expediency.

Tending to Fascism

When the Ontario Government decided to bolster its budget by a Capital Levy under the guise of examining old estates for supposed irregularities in the payment of succession duties, once again cardinal principles of British justice were repudiated. In denying the right of appeal to the courts from the decision of Government officials, spokesmen for the Government sought to justify their course by saying that it was impossible to enforce the act if that cardinal principle of British justice was retained. Although the Government sought to make that

the issue, the issue never at any time was whether or not succession duties should be collected, but whether British principles should be retained in the enforcement of our laws. As I said in the Legislature when this iniquitous legislation was under discussion, it was not possible to deny cardinal principles of British justice in one case, without extending this tendency towards bureaucracy or fascism—call it which you will—when ever the Government found established principles of justice interfering with their course.

That prediction proved true when the Attorney-General introduced amendments to the Jurors Act and the Judicature Act which would have had the effect of denying cardinal principles of British justice which have existed for hundreds of years. The issue then was not whether Grand Juries should be abolished, or whether economies could be effected, as was argued on behalf of the Government. The real issue was whether or not cardinal British principles should be abandoned simply so that it would be easier for the Attorney-General to obtain convictions.

Extreme Radicalism

These have merely been expressions of a state of mind which has affected not only the Government of the Province of Ontario, but other Governments in Canada as well. Those who have denied right of access to the courts in the Province of Ontario, and have sought to limit other fundamental democratic principles, were giving evidence of the same state of mind which repudiated vital democratic principles under the apparently harmless name of "Defence of Canada Regulations." It is a state of mind which believes that freedom can be preserved by destroying freedom. If the Liberal party may be said to possess a definite political philosophy, then it is obvious that their philosophy is now one of extreme radicalism not only in the Province of Ontario as you suggest, but elsewhere in Canada as well. It is a form of radicalism which is prepared to "sacrifice, at least temporarily" according to Mr. Conant, the very institutions Canada is trying to preserve by force of arms. It is a political philosophy which is seeking to substitute bureaucracy for individual effort and government decrees for democratic legislation. While this is no time for the discussion of "politics" in the narrow interpretation of that word, it is also no time to forget that our system of Government depends upon a clear understanding of "politics" in the best sense of the word.

SATURDAY NIGHT may have guessed, from what I have said, that I do not agree with the contention that the Liberal party is about as conservative as it is possible for a party to be and still survive. I think it is clear that no party could be more diametrically opposed to real conservative principles than a party which would pass the Defence of Canada Regulations, or a party which would tolerate a statement by the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario that while we are fighting to preserve British principles we should abandon those very principles at home and adopt the judicial methods employed by our enemies. Mr. Conant has made it abundantly clear that the party to which he belongs has adopted a political philosophy which by no stretch of the imagination can be called Conservative. As I said in the speech to which SATURDAY NIGHT's editorial referred, I



WILL THE WAR BE DECIDED IN THE AIR? That is the question of the hour as Germany plunges into Holland and Belgium. Above, R.A.F. fighter aircraft of the type now engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the Nazi armadas of the skies.

THE PICTURES

THE GENERAL WAR has been engaged and the Allies and Germany are closing for what has been described as "the greatest battle of history". Belgium again is the initial battleground, with Holland as a luckless associate. As we go to press, the British and French troops are moving swiftly to the support of the Belgians and Dutch and it is reported that the British have landed 20,000 troops by transport on the Dutch coast. Above, left, British troops and sailors carrying stores and equipment on board a transport. Right, British troops on board a transport, with a destroyer in attendance.

think there is great need for a party which will fight within Canada for those ancient but increasingly important principles that have been recognized for many years as the only sure foundation for Christian Democracy in every nation which still believes in personal freedom. While the fate of civilization hangs in the balance, those who have faith in the outcome of the appalling struggle now in progress should insist that not even temporarily will we abandon any cardinal principle of that free life for which so many brave young men are now laying down their lives.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

home, but a soldier who lives in barracks cannot take liquor there. Therefore, any wine or liquor he buys must be consumed surreptitiously and quickly." Obviously nothing could be more surely calculated to produce the most dangerous forms of intoxication, and we feel confident that the military authorities would strongly endorse the *Whig-Standard's* demand for much earlier closing of stores of this type in the vicinity of military establishments. The domestic wine industry has, for obvious political reasons, always enjoyed a very much greater degree of tolerance in Ontario than any other part of the alcoholic beverage business, a degree of tolerance, moreover, which has nothing to do with any claim to special harmlessness for the domestic product. Properly treated, as a beverage to be drunk in small quantities in connection with the consumption of food, Ontario wine is no doubt a very satisfactory form of alcohol; but consumed as men in barracks have to consume it, it is a menace to law and order.

The Superior Soul

BROWSING recently among the pages of the little pocket volume which in 1910 represented all that there was of the Canadian Who's Who, we came across an entry concerning a lady who apparently secured admission to that select list of truly eminent Canadians by reason of her "publications" which were listed as follows: "A poem on Sir Henry Irving, printed in the *Vancouver News Advertiser*. A number of poems tending to uphold the superiority of the soul."

It occurred to us that one of the difficulties about Canadian poetry, not only in 1910 but in 1940, is its tendency to uphold the superiority of the soul. For the solemn truth is that poetry is not the kind of literature that should be used to uphold anything, and that the superiority of the soul is one of those things which cannot be upheld in any case, seeing that it is a matter either of intuitive feeling or of religious experience, neither of which can be greatly influenced by argument nor, we suspect, by poetry.

The true poet, it seems to us, should have a very profound sense of the superiority of the soul to anything else in the universe, with the sole exception of God; but he should not think it necessary to "uphold" that superiority by means of verse. Good poetry is perhaps the best proof that we have of the superiority of the soul, or at any rate one of the best proofs; but it is so simply in virtue of being good poetry, and not at all because of a very conscious effort to prove that the soul is superior to everything else.

We wish more Canadian poets would devote themselves exclusively to writing good poetry, without any regard to whether it upholds the superiority of the soul, the excellence of the British North America Act, the moral influence of the Canadian climate, or the religiosity of the inhabitants of Toronto. We are not sure about the suitability even of Sir Henry Irving as a subject for great poetry. The chances are that it was Sir Henry's acting that inspired this Canadian poetess to express herself in numbers. An art which needs the inspiration of another art before it can get going is a rather second-hand sort of affair, and there is too much of that sort of art in Canada.

Why Germany is "Blockaded"

BY PROF. ERNEST BARKER

Dr. Barker, holder of high degrees in literature at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, is one of Britain's most lucid political thinkers. In this article he discusses in simple language the political aspects of the Allied "blockade" of Germany.

Many of our readers have asked for an explanation of the Allied policy in this respect, and nobody could give it more clearly or authoritatively.

A BLOCKADE is, strictly and technically, the shutting or blocking of a particular place, or of a whole frontier, in order to stop ingress and egress in time of war.

A naval blockade is the blocking and besetting by ships of a harbor or a whole coast; and, if it is to be real and not a "paper" blockade, the ships must be actually there.

In the strict sense of the term, no naval blockade of Germany has been proclaimed. In actual fact two sets of measures have been taken by Great Britain—one for restricting the ingress of commodities into Germany, and the other for preventing the egress of commodities from Germany—which approximate to the nature of a blockade.

It is important to notice, before we consider these measures, what have been, and are, the measures taken by Germany, which the British measures are designed to answer and counteract.

The German measures, which began to be taken immediately on the outbreak of war, from September 3 onwards, were measures of attack by submarine, mine and aeroplane, on shipping (British, French and neutral) proceeding to and from British ports, with a view to preventing ingress and egress.

Germany's Crimes

They were indiscriminate measures, in the sense that they were undertaken, from their very nature, without any preliminary examination of the character or cargoes of the vessels attacked: they were also indiscriminate, in a deeper and far more tragic sense, in that they necessarily resulted, again from their very nature, not only in the destruction of ships as well as of their cargoes, but also in the destruction of life.

The British counter-measures, whatever economic loss they may have inflicted, have been doubly discriminate.

They have been undertaken only after preliminary investigation of the character and cargoes of the vessels against which they have been directed. They have not resulted in the destruction of ships, and still less in the destruction of life.

Whatever the proportion of the economic loss caused to neutrals by British measures in comparison with that caused to them by German measures, there is a vast and total disproportion in the loss of life caused by the one set of measures in comparison with that caused by the other.

The first set of measures taken by Great Britain was directed to restricting the ingress of commodities into Germany.

This took the form, usual in all sea-warfare, of a list of articles of cargo intended for Germany which would be treated as contraband of war and seized accordingly.

The list which was published on the second day of the war, September 4, fell into two parts.

The first part included articles of absolute contraband, such as arms and ammunition and chemicals, which would be seized in any case.

The second part included articles of conditional contraband, such as food, food-stuffs and clothing, which would be seized if there was a presumption that they would be used in the conduct of war. (Food and food-stuffs can be used for the purpose of making explosives as well as for the purpose of sustaining life).

The seizure of articles of absolute or conditional contraband involves search of ships and their cargoes: such search involves delay (which in some cases may be considerable); and the delay of ships is a costly business for their owners. In that way, and for that reason, the British system of searching neutral ships for contraband has caused trouble for neutrals.

On the other hand Great Britain has introduced, by a decision made on November 22, a modification of her system of contraband control which is intended to expedite the passage of cargoes on neutral ships. She has instituted certificates, or (as they may be called) commercial passports, which may be obtained by a neutral firm of shippers from the British Embassy in the country from which a cargo is shipped, and which have the effect of reducing to a minimum, when they are given, the delay and the consequent cost involved in contraband control.

Exports Stopped

The second set of measures taken by Great Britain has been directed to preventing the egress of German exports and the consequent strengthening of German resources by the payment made for those exports.

These measures were taken, at the end of November, in answer to an extension of the methods of German naval warfare which involved the use of floating and unanchored mines dangerous alike to neutral and British shipping.

The answer made is to declare that exports of German origin or ownership are subject to seizure on the high seas, in the same way as imports which constitute contraband of war.

In the application of this measure, and for dealing with any disputes about the actual origin or ownership of commodities, an Enemy Exports Committee has been appointed, under the presidency of one of the highest British judges.

But the measure certainly affects neutral shipping adversely, and diminishes the profit which such shipping might make in carrying cargoes of German origin or ownership; and it also prevents neutral countries from importing German commodities which they may wish to purchase. It has accordingly caused concern in neutral countries, and has led to protests from the Governments of Denmark, Holland and Belgium, and also of Japan. On the other hand, Germany has complained that neutral countries, and especially Holland, have not taken active steps in reply, such as arming merchant ships or organizing them in convoys.

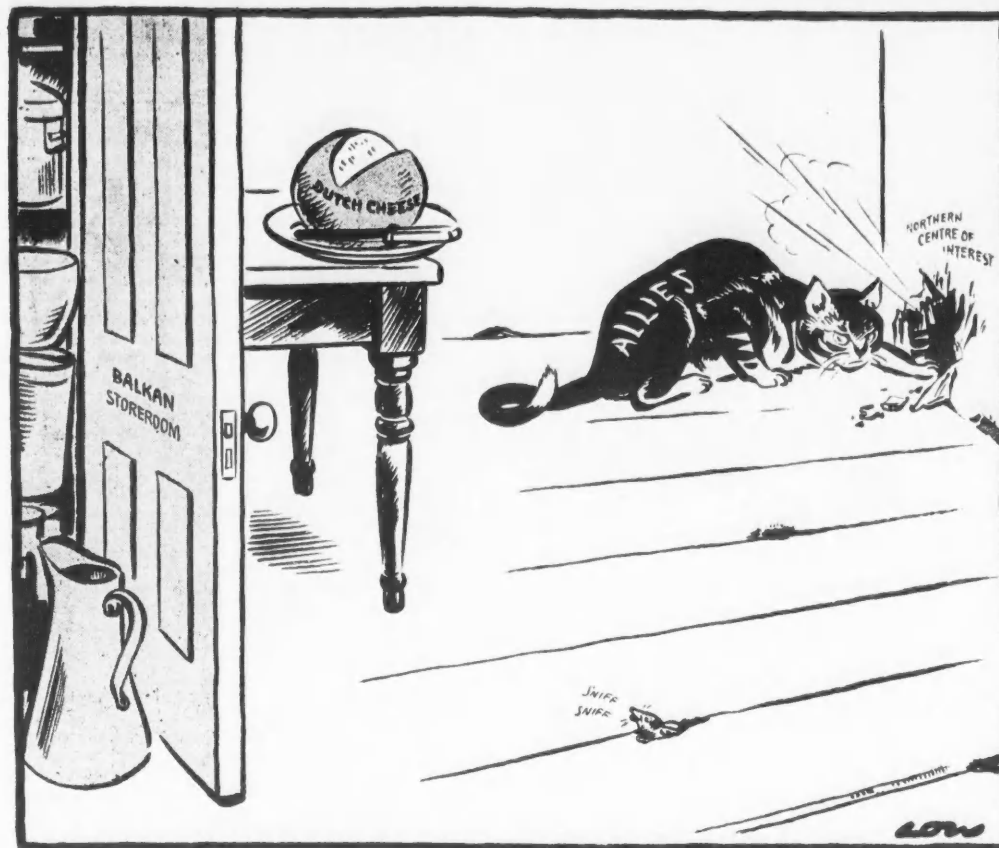
It is not the business of Germany, as it is certainly not the business or the intention of Great Britain, to teach neutral states the correct interpretation of neutrality.

It is the one intention of Great Britain to inflict the slightest possible damage on neutrals in the course of the conduct of naval hostilities with Germany.

That some damage, in the sense of some loss of profits, must be necessarily inflicted on neutrals in the conduct of modern warfare is a fact which cannot be denied. It is one of the arguments against resort to war and against those who draw the sword.

But it can be said that if Great Britain is compelled to inflict damage on neutral profits, she has never sunk neutral shipping, and, above all, she has never endangered human life on neutral ships.

Profit counts. But human life counts most.



PROPHETIC "LOW". This cartoon, entitled "Watch that Rail" was published in London three weeks ago. For further details read your daily papers.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Do We Need Martial Law?

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE Hon. Gordon Conant, Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, and therefore the one among His Majesty's advisers for the Province who is chiefly concerned with the preservation of order within its territory, has announced that in his opinion the necessary degree of order and security proper to a Canadian province while the Dominion is engaged in a state of war with a great European enemy cannot be maintained without the abrogation of the principle that an accused person is innocent until he has been proven guilty. And so accustomed is the province, apparently, to proposals which are completely subversive of the established principles of the British Constitution, that scarcely a voice has been raised in protest against Mr. Conant's pronouncement. If Mr. Conant's intention was to sound out the state of mind of the Ontario public, in order to ascertain whether it was ready for so revolutionary a design, he might well have concluded, up to the middle of this week, that the abolition of all the customary safeguards surrounding the administration of justice would be perfectly possible so far as any resistance or even protest on the part of the Ontario public was concerned. It is of course true that Mr. Conant cannot of his own motion overthrow these safeguards; but the government of which he is the chief legal adviser could if it so desired go a very long way in that direction, and it may well be tempted to do so as the result of the general silence with which this extraordinary intimation has been received. And there has been little in the behavior of the Ontario Cabinet in the last four years to suggest that Magna Charta or the Bill of Rights or Habeas Corpus or any other of the principles or institutions whereby British freedom has been enlarged and strengthened have any great attraction for it.

Now it is impossible to maintain that the condition of things which Mr. Conant alleges to have arisen in Ontario is one which is incapable of arising. It is perfectly possible in any community, and particularly in one that has been badly governed for some time, for such a condition of things to develop that the ordinary functioning of the courts, in accordance with the rules handed down for many generations, becomes impossible. But this is a supremely serious condition, and not at all the sort of thing which ought to be discussed casually in an after-dinner speech by the chief law adviser of the Crown. It is a condition which does arise, though fortunately very rarely, and one for which there is a traditional and very drastic remedy. But that remedy does not consist in instructing the courts to function as though they were no longer courts of justice but merely engines for carrying out the will of the government for the time being.

Military Courts

The remedy is the temporary supersession of the courts of justice, and of all the ordinary machinery of law enforcement, by a new machinery whose chief concern is not justice at all but merely order. This remedy is known as Martial Law. It has the grave disadvantage, from Mr. Conant's point of view, that the persons who have to operate the new machinery are not the civil government with its Attorney-General, but the military authorities. If Mr. Conant really believes that such a state of things as he describes exists in the province of Ontario, it is his duty to advise his fellow Cabinet Ministers to advise the Lieutenant-Governor to turn over the province to the military authorities by a declaration of Martial Law.

Martial Law may be invoked as a result either of the invasion of a territory by foreign forces, making the application of the local law impossible, or as a result of internal dissension preventing the civil authorities from maintaining order by the powers normally vested in them. Martial Law has the effect of superseding all the civil safeguards, such as Habeas Corpus, liberty of speech and liberty of the press. Trial is held in military courts. The operations of these courts are prompt and decisive, and there is no pretence that they aim at anything more than the roughest kind of justice, their chief object being to put an end to the state of dissension which was the cause of their being established.

As a piece of machinery for the administration of the kind of justice, or the kind of order, which Mr. Conant regards as being needed today in the province of Ontario, the military courts are im-

mensely superior to the ordinary courts. The ordinary judges are not trained, and the ordinary courts are not organized, for the administration of this kind of justice. They are cluttered up with things like exceptions and appeals and demands for a jury and regard for precedents and many other things which aid greatly in the securing of the maximum amount of justice possible in this imperfect and unjust world, but are eminently hostile to promptitude and decisiveness. It is impossible to get rid of all these things by a single edict, and even if they could be got rid of by edict, there would still remain in the minds of a great many of the judges and the lawyers who practise before them an undue desire to make sure that everybody whom they have to try should have a fair trial. The military judges, on the other hand, know perfectly well that their main business is not to secure the most perfect possible degree of justice, but to produce a certain immediate effect. They regard their courts, quite rightly, as merely another part of their equipment, something like their machine guns and their bombing planes, something which supplements those other items of equipment in performing the task which they have in hand, that of reducing the population to a state of obedience to a new authority, if it is a case of invasion, or to the old authority if it is merely a case of revolt. They are under little temptation to go on using this particular piece of equipment after it has ceased to be necessary, for it is one of the most unpleasant and least glorious with which they have to deal. The regular courts, on the other hand, when once they have been perverted by the application of the Conant doctrine, are distressingly likely to want to go on functioning in the perverted manner, and to resent the re-establishment of the checks and precedents which now so greatly limit their freedom of decision.

A Very Nazi System

The conception of the courts of justice which Mr. Conant regards as now suitable for Ontario has of course for six years been in full force in Nazi Germany. The Nazi system is indeed a sort of perpetual Martial Law, and in this as in many other respects it is practically impossible for the German citizen to tell, from the behavior of his government towards him, whether his country is in a state of war or in a state of peace. It is apparently a conception which has its attractions for people of the Conant mentality, even outside of Germany. The newspapers last week, just about the time when Mr. Conant was making his address, carried particulars of a decision by an appeal court in one of the States of the United States, in which a verdict of a jury was thrown out because it was proved that one of the jurymen, a German-American, had frankly declared that he had no use for the principle of regarding an accused person as innocent until he was proven guilty. It seems highly probable that almost any appeal court in Canada would throw out a jury decision for the same reason; from which it seems to follow that the Attorney-General of Ontario is a person who would be regarded by his own courts as unfit to sit on one of his own juries.

It is a natural consequence of the presumption of innocence until the guilt is proved, that a certain number of guilty persons inevitably escape the punishment which is their due, because of the impossibility of proving their guilt. It is an equally natural consequence of the assumption of guilt until innocence is proved, that a certain number—probably a very much greater number, since it is far more difficult to prove innocence than guilt—of innocent persons will be punished for that which they have not committed. It has for centuries been the accepted principle of British justice that it is better that a certain number of guilty persons should escape punishment, than that an even much smaller number of innocent persons should suffer punishment which is not their due. The recognition of this principle makes the operation of the courts sometimes dilatory and always expensive. But it has also made the countries which live under the British system the freest and happiest countries in the world. There may be times when this principle has to be temporarily abrogated. They must be extremely rare, and the conditions calling for abrogation must be serious indeed. It seems hardly possible that such conditions can exist all over the province of Ontario, even in this, the ninth month of a great and desperate war.

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Invasion of Britain: 1940

BY RICHARD GLOVER

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has recently warned us that Britain may soon be invaded, and so too has an enthusiastic Italian editor, in rare agreement with Britain's premier.

The layman's first reaction is to dismiss an invasion of the Old Country as impossible. He points to the power of the British navy and the weakness of the German fleet, which was so accentuated in the fighting off Norway; and that, says he, is that.

But invasion has taken place before, even if one must look back for it to 1688. In the last war the British government feared it enough to keep troops on the eastern coasts, and to build numbers of pill boxes, which remain, sticking their white concrete shoulders out of the bracken at bends in East Anglian lanes. If it was to be feared in the last war, it is a still nearer danger now.

Last time all the troops Germany had were engaged on both eastern and western fronts. Now a nation of 80,000,000 can maintain its internal security and hold the Westwall with a fraction of its disposable forces. The rest remain all dressed up in modern arms and with nowhere to go to fight; and so is reduplicated the situation of 1803-1805 when Napoleon was encamped at Boulogne with a huge army that had no continental enemy. The danger is a parallel one, and deserves to be considered realistically.

A Minor Invasion

Hitler will not lack reasons for sending his army to Britain. If Spain and Poland are fair examples, the most modern wars can still be won only by the clash of armies; and the most desirable place to have them clash is on your enemy's soil. And if an invasion in decisive force is too much for even Hitler to expect, a minor invasion would still be an arresting diversion, a great blow to Allied prestige, and an opportunity for Nazi persecutionists to work off their passions on at least some of the population of their most hated enemy; and in view of Sir Neville Henderson's revelation of Hitler's reaction to Munich and his frustration at not being allowed "to punish the Czechs," this last object cannot be an unreal one.

Invasion would doubtless be accompanied with intensive aerial bombing, but the first troops would not be brought in planes. Parachute troops, wherever used, have had a short life; and efficient troop transport by air is impossible without aerodromes where big planes can land. It has proved a convenient way of reinforcing a distant army, but not of beginning operations on foreign soil. A successful invasion must be begun from ships.

Finding the Enemy

Britain naturally looks first to her navy to save her from this danger; and the navy has shown its mettle far more convincingly this time than it had at a similar period in the last war. The battle of the River Plate, the Altmark incident, the feats of our submarines close to the enemy's bases have revealed commanders with nerve as fine as any of Nelson's captains showed. But the question is not of the navy's ability and readiness to sink the enemy; the question is how to find him. The range of modern shore batteries makes it impossible to watch enemy ports, as Nelson watched them; and the invading force would be able to put to sea unobserved. In present circumstances, when words can be as efficacious as some deeds, Mussolini's bluster, a modern example of the same strategy as sent Villeneuve out to raid the West

Indies in 1805, has drawn forces to the Mediterranean which weaken the North Sea squadron; and this weakened force faces a German front that extends 700 miles from Wilhelmshaven to Trondheim. From each end of this front, from every port between, and from the Baltic behind, German troop transports could issue forth in separate bodies to converge upon one point of the British coast. The German fleet is incapable of protecting all those bodies; but it need not if a sufficient number are able to evade the British navy; indeed we might perhaps expect the operation to begin with the German fleet being sent out as a decoy to draw our navy away, while the invading force in its transports proceeded, dispersed and unconvoyed, to its objective. Of course the Nazis must expect heavy losses at sea on such an operation; but, as in their attack on Norway, they would cheerfully let many German soldiers drown if enough for the purpose in hand were able to arrive.

Home Defence Problem

The navy is not the only defence whose power reaches beyond Britain's coast. The R.A.F. can do the necessary scouting, and perhaps some of the necessary sinking of the transports, though the German air arm had little success in this at Namsos; but the journey, on the average 300 miles, is short enough for night to be of real value to the invader, and widespread fog a possible disaster to the defender.

Hence home defence is a consideration which no British government can ignore; and it is reassuring to know that the present government has had it in mind for some time. Now that Chamberlain has openly warned us it may perhaps be mentioned that as long ago as last February the evacuation officers of the A.R.P. system were instructed to prepare for the rush of extra evacuees that invasion would produce.

For some four months, at least, the British government has presumably been preparing to meet invasion. The first important step for them to have taken would seem to be the fortifying of ports. The British failure in southern Norway has shown the impossibility of landing a first-rate army at a third-rate port, and we may expect that the Germans' first aim would be to secure at least one good harbor. Here it should not be forgotten that the last period in which Britain tried seriously to fortify her coasts was the time of Napoleon's threat, 1803-5; and then it was principally the south coast that was girded with defences now obsolete. The present need is to put all the chief east coast ports in a state to defend themselves for at least 48 hours, till aid could arrive in force; this must include the ability to resist sea and air bombardment.

The second step is to prepare all bridges, within a day's journey of good landing places on the east coast, to be dynamited; Holland and Belgium have been so prepared for months; Norway's failure to be so is one major cause of the speed of Germany's success.

Let us hope that the absence of news of England being similarly prepared is due to censorship and not to neglect.

When these precautions have been completed Britain will still need a defending army. It would presumably be divided into three groups; first, to garrison ports; secondly, to provide some watch over such sections of coast as offer good landing places for light armed troops who would have at least some nuisance value; thirdly, strong mechanized forces, maintained at inland points as a reserve to be swiftly moved to any point attacked. In estimating the force at Britain's disposal for adventures overseas allowance always be made for such a home defence force.

The Duty of Americans

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

ONLY a miracle, like the miracle of the Marne, can now prevent the European war from becoming a World War. For while Norway and Denmark were outposts, the Netherlands and Belgium, and it may be Switzerland, are the gateways to the citadel itself. This is, as Hitler proclaimed, the supreme effort to destroy the Allies totally and if the enterprise shows signs of succeeding, Mussolini will join him and almost certainly Russia will follow. If the blow is deadly enough, Spain in Europe and Japan in the Far East will find some way to intervene so that they may participate in the totalitarian victory and qualify as partners.

For the United States this is the beginning of the most critical period in seventy years. Our security is gravely jeopardized. The nation is unprepared in all essential respects—in the material for defence, in training, in discipline, in its industrial organization, in its politicians and in its mind and heart—to protect adequately and swiftly its vital interests. Our cities will not be bombed; our young men will not be conscripted and sent to fight in Belgium. But if the offensive which Hitler has now launched succeeds, we shall know no peace in our lifetime.

If it succeeds, and as it succeeds, we shall be confronted—not at some more convenient moment after the election in November but in the next months, weeks, days, and hours—with choices of the greatest magnitude. We shall be compelled to choose again and again—in the Pacific, in the Atlantic, in the Caribbean, in South America, in Africa between retreat and resistance. The choices will not be a simple choice between war and peace. They will be choices between giving up the protection behind which we have lived for more than a century in individual freedom and without militarism and of acting henceforth with full and impressive energy to maintain that protection. For if the Allied power falls, there will fall with it all the outer defences of the Western Hemisphere, and we shall be left isolated in a world dominated on both sides of our oceans by the most formidable alliance of victorious conquerors that was ever formed in the whole history of man.

The End of Freedom

No doubt we should still be able to protect the forty-eight states from direct invasion. But in the present condition of our defences and in the present condition of our minds that is all we can be reasonably sure of doing. If the Allied power falls in Europe, our fleet will be needed nearer home and we can protect nothing in the Far East, not the Philippines or the Netherlands Indies: We must, then, resign ourselves to the fact that Japan will be master of the Pacific, and therefore, capable of subjecting us to very serious pressure upon some of the most essential materials of our economic life. If the Allied power falls in Europe, the victorious coalition headed by Hitler will seize and hold air and fleet bases in Iceland, Greenland, perhaps Ireland, Gibraltar, the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands and in the French, Belgian and British colonies along the west coast of Africa. Our neighbors in the Atlantic will then be not the easy-going and complacent British but the Rome-Berlin Axis, intoxicated with victory and drunk with power. If the Allied power falls in Europe, there will appear in some, perhaps in many, of the countries of this hemisphere that we are sworn to protect, subversive movements led by native adventurers, financed and organized by the totalitarian powers. They will be hard to deal with.

They will jeopardize most gravely the inner defenses of the United States.

All this will not destroy us. But it will mean that we and our children will have to live wholly different lives. Isolated in a world which envies us and despises us, we too shall have to become a nation in arms. We too shall have to have conscription; we too shall have to regiment capital and labor in order that we may be able to build the ships, and the airplanes, and the guns and tanks without which we shall be harassed and intimidated, threatened and blackmailed by the coalition on both sides of us.

Tell the People the Truth

There is no more time left for trifling. There is no more time left for conducting our affairs on the basis of Gallup polls and on the hunches of office-seekers as to what the voters of Nebraska or West Virginia are going to think next November. There is no more time left for arguing as to whether this country shall have two more battleships five years hence. There is no more time left for backing and filling about whether or not this country is to start organizing itself seriously for the defence of its vital interests.

The first thing that must be done only the President can do. He must tell the people the truth as he sees it and trust to their patriotism and their good sense. That is his duty: The people are entitled to know what their President really thinks. Let the partisan politicians make the most of it. For it might as well be settled now, rather than later when the position may be still more critical, whether the issue of national security is to be kicked about by self-seeking partisan politicians. My impression is that the disinterested people of this country are just about fed up with all this calculated insincerity, which is politely called political strategy, that they are aware of the extreme peril of this hour and they will respond to the leadership of the President of the United States.

Subsidise Defence Industry

The next thing to do is to adopt a program of national defence of vastly greater scope than that which is now in operation. The experience of Great Britain should be a lesson to us that it is not enough to appropriate money to buy what the existing facilities can supply: It is necessary to create new shipyards, new airplane factories, new plants for the production of guns and other implements of war. There is needed a larger investment of new capital: It is not safe to let the aircraft industry, for example, wait for its expansion upon subsidies from the Allies. The subsidies should be given by the United States government as a primary measure of American national defence, and they should be given promptly and on a large scale so that no unnecessary time may be lost in building the plants, manufacturing the tools, training the workmen and recruiting the managers.

These things cannot be improvised, and to wait another year until Congress comes back after the elections is to risk putting this country in a position where, like Great Britain today, it might never, or not without immeasurable sacrifice, be able to make up for the time it had lost. No doubt these are not the things politicians think it safe to do in an election year. This is no ordinary year, and I venture to predict that if our public men now fail to do the imperative things, the time will come when it will not be politically safe for them to face the voters with a record of having neglected these imperative things.

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THE HITLER WAR

The Deciding Factors

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

HITLER has already waited very late for a Blitzkrieg in the West. A recent article by Dr. Rauschning supports the view repeatedly put forward in these articles that in failing to strike in the West last September before our mobilization and preparations were complete Hitler forfeited his last favorable chance. Time will also be a vital factor all through the Blitzkrieg operations. War moves much faster today than in 1914, or even 1918. Days are almost as important now as weeks were then. Miscarriage of any part of a plan by even a few hours may throw a Blitzkrieg out of gear.

One can only hazard what effect the failure of Hitler's parachute army, plane-transported troops and Fifth Column sympathizers to capture all Dutch aerodromes, main sea-ports, bridges and railway junctions, the Queen, the seat of government and the chief cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, on the first day, will have on the outcome. The importance which Hitler attached to the quick seizure of Holland and hence her complete elimination from the war and acquisition as a base of operations for Germany, may be gauged from the elaborateness of the preparations and the enormity of the German effort, which surpassed anything that had been dreamed of in the way of parachute landings and attack from within. But the Dutch (they prefer being called "Netherlanders") have fought hard in an almost impossible situation and the delay which they have caused is bound to represent a serious dislocation to a timetable which is more likely under than over three weeks. (The elder Moltke's brilliant campaigns against Austria and France were set to a six-weeks time-table, it will be remembered, as was the famous Schlieffen Plan used in 1914. Hitler cut this to 18 days for his campaign against Poland, and probably reckoned on even less in Norway).

The First Battle

Dislocations to the German timetable are all the more important because of their influence in deciding the first great battle, which is certainly going to have a great deal to do with the final outcome. Personally I hardly believe that Hitler hopes to defeat France and Britain and drive them right out of the war in this present maneuver. I think he is still following his one-step-at-a-time principle, and that the objectives of this offensive are the quick and complete elimination of Holland, the destruction of the Belgian Army as a fighting unit and the defeat of such forces as the British and French send to its support.

Holland, it now seems clear, was to be cut off at once from support from Britain overseas by the occupation of all her main sea-ports and aerodromes, and from support from Belgium and France by the capture of the key Moerdijk Bridge. There seems to have been an intention to set up a German line of parachute troops roughly across the country from The Hague, through Rotterdam and Dordrecht to Breda, behind the third and last Dutch defence line. The aerodromes were all to have been taken by parachute troops and the big cities captured by troops landed at these aerodromes from transport planes and assisted by Fifth Column agents. A fast, heavily-armed motor column was to strike across the country's waist from Nijmegen to Rotterdam. The country was, in short, to have been hamstrung and the army taken front and rear and forced to surrender.

The German intentions in Belgium may be somewhat clarified in the two or three days before this reaches the reader. But the idea seems to have been to sweep around Liege to the north and south and scoop up the main Belgian Army before meeting the Allied forces which had been neatly drawn out of their Maginot fortifications into equal battle on the open plain. (Of course that works both ways; the Germans too have come out of their fortifications and given us a chance to get at them on even terms). In war after war the Germans have followed the main strategic principle of seeking to round up and destroy the enemy's fighting forces, usually in several parcels. This principle was reaffirmed in the Polish campaign and one may look for it to be followed in the present one. This plan obviously depended on breaking through the Belgian defences before the Allies could arrive and take up positions in them. Undoubtedly air strafing played a large part in the German calculations for cutting up the Belgians and smashing our advancing columns.

If the Germans, in a space of from two and a half to three weeks, succeed in occupying all of Holland and a large part of Belgium, in eliminating the Dutch Army completely and most of the Belgian, and in forcing the British and French back into the Maginot Line, then I fancy that Hitler will have achieved the goal set for this drive. After several busy weeks consolidating his position in the Low Countries, and especially fitting their aerodromes with all of the paraphernalia of machine-shops, ammunition, bomb, spare parts and gasoline stores, photo equipment, control

center and crew quarters which go to make an efficient air base, he would set out to break Britain's resistance, presumably already lowered by the great defeat on land. (How little they know us!) It is at this stage that I could envisage Mussolini jumping in. But I feel that the German effort would be directed mainly against Britain and not France and doubt very much if the maneuver we are witnessing is merely an improved version of the Schlieffen right wheel against Paris. "Bring Britain down," so runs a favorite Nazi saying, "and France will fall by herself."

We can expect brilliant strategic moves from the Germans and perhaps formidable new tactics, yet I cannot believe that Hitler will achieve the full goal of this attack. But—and this is the chief point—he must succeed 100 per cent or he has failed. We only have to defeat his plan by half or less, manage to hold on to the sea-coast of Holland and a corner of that country, say from the Zuider Zee to the mouth of the Meuse, containing the principal cities and wealth of the nation, and halt the German drive half-way across Belgium, to have won the real victory. For Hitler has more frankly staked everything on the success of his first throw than did the German leaders of 1914; and there was no lack of German military and political observers to remark after the setback at the Marne that Germany had lost her big chance and might as well negotiate peace and wait to try again.

Hitler's attack is more like Ludendorff's big win-the-war effort of Spring 1918. Like his tutor Ludendorff, Hitler has staked all his resources on beating us before Ameri-

can support, this time in planes, not men, tips the balance in our favor. If he fails this time he is not likely to be able to muster a still greater effort later. And we will have preserved the million Dutch and Belgian soldiers as allies, retained air bases on this side of the North Sea, and forced Germany into just that exhausting land struggle which she doesn't want and which she might have difficulty in supporting through another war winter.

The Supplies Problem

A heavy land struggle would very quickly make the question of supplies of vital war materials acute (whereas an air offensive against Britain would consume far less). Germany would have to set to work to make sure of Swedish iron, Yugoslav copper and Roumanian oil. But the will to resistance of these countries, which has risen and fallen spasmodically all winter, is bound to rise at the sight of Germany engaged to the hilt on the Western Front, and particularly if her Blitzkrieg had patently failed. It is plain now that the seizure of Norway was to throw a screen between Sweden and the Allies and leave Sweden and her iron at Germany's mercy. Our capture of Narvik would be a serious rupture of this screen and give us contact with the Swedes, and, if the Germans moved to seize the iron mines, a good chance to forestall them.

Germany's preoccupation on the Western Front may give our diplomacy yet time to construct a Balkan bloc to resist Nazi penetration, if failure of the present German offensive lends the necessary encouragement. Bulgaria would be the key, as she was in 1915, and it is not without



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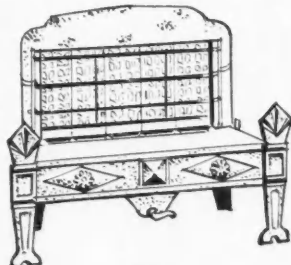
significance that one of our best diplomats, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, who arranged our alliance with Turkey, has lately been in Sofia, reportedly with the offer to the Bulgarians of a restoration of their outlet to the Aegean, lost to the Greeks at

Versailles. Even if this latest effort to form a Balkan bloc fails, Yugoslavia and Roumania would have a far better chance of resisting Germany if the latter's main forces were pinned to the Western Front. (Continued on Page 12)

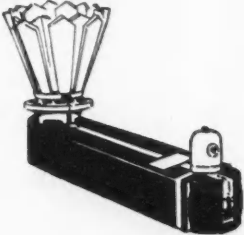
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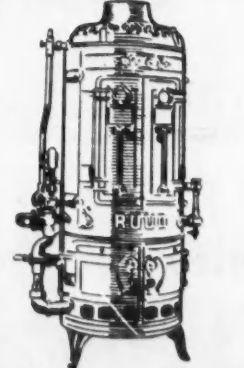
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How Uncle Sam Elects A President

BY WILLIAM CHILD CURREY

TO THE majority of Canadians a Presidential election in the United States is followed with the closest interest and the outcome regarded as second in importance only to our own national political contests. Yet many of us find the American electoral system complicated and confusing. The system differs from that to which we are accustomed in Canada and our unfamiliarity with it causes it to appear difficult to understand; yet in reality it is quite simple.

The Canadian voter casts his ballot direct for the federal candidate in his riding, and the leader of the successful party at the polls assumes the office of Prime Minister. In the United States the voter does not vote directly for a president and vice-president but for delegates, put up by his party, called "presidential electors." Each state elects as many presidential electors as the combined number of representatives and senators entitled to represent it in Congress, and it is the electors who actually register the votes which put the president into office.

The number of electors in states having a large congressional representation is very great, and since the men chosen as electoral candidates are frequently unknown to the voter, he actually is compelled to vote for the party and not for the individual candidate. But although the election

of president and vice-president is indirect in form, in reality it is direct. The voter expects the electors to vote for the nominees of the party, and in voting for them he votes for the party nominees for president and vice-president. But without the party labels the voter would be completely at sea.

Strange as it may seem there is not yet uniformity in all the states either in listing the candidates on the ballot or in voting for them. Some states group the candidates for electors of each party together with the names of the candidates of the party for president and vice-president and permit the voter to vote for them en bloc; a few states refuse to recognize a split vote and require that the vote be given en bloc; the next step, which is increasing rapidly in favor in many states, is to take the names of electoral candidates off the ballot entirely and substitute therefor the names of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. This practice is desirable because it shortens the ballot, reduces the cost of printing, and simplifies the voting. But even where only the names of the presidential candidates appear it is the electors nevertheless who receive the votes.

Oddly enough the privilege of vot-

ing for electors cannot be claimed as a constitutional right of the American citizenry. The Federal Constitution specifically grants to the state legislatures the power to determine the method by which presidential electors shall be selected. Article 1, Section 2, provides as follows: "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof shall direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress."

In fact, in the early history of the country it was the common practice for electors to be appointed by the legislatures. It was not until 1832 that the system of popular balloting was uniformly adopted, and South Carolina retained the old method until 1860.

So from this it will be clear that popular balloting for president is not a guaranteed democratic right, but a delegated power granted the people by the state legislature, and is, theoretically at least, revocable at will.

This opinion is definitely stated by Chief Justice Fuller in the United States Supreme Court case of *McPherson vs. Blackmore*: "The appointment of these electors is thus placed absolutely and wholly with the legis-

latures of the several states. . . This power is conferred upon them by the Constitution of the United States and cannot be taken away from them or modified by their state constitution any more than can their power to elect senators of the United States. Whatever provisions may be made by statute, or by the state constitution to choose electors by the people, there is no doubt of the right of the legislature to resume the power at any time, for it can neither be taken away or abdicated."

The Constitution empowers Congress to determine the day on which the electors shall be chosen, which day shall be the same throughout the United States. It provides that the day shall fall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in every fourth year succeeding every presidential election.

But before electors can be voted for they must be nominated, and this brings us to a consideration of the seemingly complex American convention machinery. Each state is entitled to two electors at large, i.e., not representing any congressional district, and these are in every case nominated at the regular state party convention, held for the nomination of candidates for state offices, or, if there are no state nominations to be made, at a

state convention called for that express purpose.

Each congressional district is also entitled to one elector, and the candidate for this office is usually nominated by the district convention of his party held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Lower House of Congress.

Nominations for president and vice-president have for the last century been made by national conventions held by the different political parties in the course of each presidential election year. Each political party which is national in character has a permanent committee whose duty it is to call national conventions to nominate its candidates. This committee sends an official call to the state committee of the party in each state; thereupon the state committee proceeds to call a state convention for the purpose of choosing four delegates from the state at large, and at the same time notifies the party committees in the different congressional districts in the state. These in turn proceed to call district conventions to choose the two delegates from each congressional district. The delegates to both the state and district conventions are chosen at caucuses or primaries in the different cities and towns.

The caucus, a purely American development, is the initiating organization for the selection of delegates to conventions and candidates for state and municipal offices. Naturally, all the members of a political party cannot attend to the nomination of delegates, so the most active and interested supporters of the party meet at a caucus and decide on whom to choose for candidates.

Preliminary and Final

In theory it would be desirable that all the party voters should come together in mass meetings and nominate their candidates for state offices. In practice this is not possible, so a smaller number of members meet and delegates persons to represent the party at state conventions held for the purpose of nominating a state ticket.

The same system applies to nominations for president and vice-president. All the Democrats and Republicans in the country cannot assemble for this purpose, so they gather in the various cities and towns and choose delegates to a congressional convention which in turn chooses two delegates to the national convention.

Thus for the great national contests there is a preliminary election in three degrees: (1) the choice of delegates by the party voters; (2) the choice by these delegates of other delegates; (3) the choice by these latter of candidates for president and vice-president. Then a final election of two degrees, namely, election of electors who in turn elect the president.

The size of the country and tremendous population make all these steps necessary, and while some evils

PRAYER FOR PERSPECTIVE

OH GREY old earth, by many harvests wounded,
By many springtime sowings healed again—
Teach the fresh skin to seal my gaping heart.

Teach me that women love each year or two
For just a little while;
Show me the dusty volumes no one reads
Of dusty sorrows once as real as mine;
Show me the lake ten thousand miles across
And bid me find in it my private tear.
JOYCE MARSHALL.

have arisen under the system it gives on the whole satisfactory results. It has been a gradual development adapted to American conditions and the outcome of long experience. But it is far from what the authors of the Constitution intended; the last thing they desired was that the citizens at large should have any direct voice in the selection of the president, and they expected that the "college" or committee of "presidential electors" would actually look the country over and make their own choice of the person whom they considered to be the best man. Constitutionally they are still free to do so; but in practice each of them is rigidly obliged to vote for the man whom his party has designated as its candidate.

McGILL'S FRENCH SCHOOL

McGILL University is planning to welcome a larger number of students for its French Summer School course than usual, for many teachers and students who would ordinarily be going to Europe will combine an academic summer course with a vacation in old French Canada.

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THE B.C. LETTER

Grow Mustaches to Beat Silicosis

BY P. W. LUCE

FOR the first time in their thousand years of existence, mustaches are about to be raised for hygienic purposes. Hard-rock miners in British Columbia are being encouraged to cultivate the Old Bill style of walrus mustachio so that the screen of hair may serve as a trap to catch the fine particles of dust that enter the nostrils and eventually bring on the dread disease silicosis, responsible for a growing number of deaths every year and for which no cure has yet been found.

Up to now the mustache prophylactic is still in the realm of theoretical conjecture, but it has the serious endorsement of officials of the provincial department of mines and of quite a number of practical men who have given the subject considerable thought. William Murray, manager of the Privateer Mine, is one of these. He is old enough to remember the days of flowing mustaches and heavy beards, and he recalls that the miners used to emerge from the workings with their whiskers covered with a fine film of grey dust, much of which would certainly have gone down into the lungs if it had not been caught by the hairs.

Mr. Murray is a little dubious as to whether the young miner of today will be enthusiastic about returning to the facial fashions of his grandfather, but is convinced there is no use trying to combat silicosis with half-way measures. Hitler's short bristles and the shapely waxed ends of the Parisian boulevardier are equally useless as dust catchers. The mustaches must be thick, long, and sweeping if they are to do their stuff. If they are also curly, so much the better.

As a class, hard-rock miners are not particularly concerned with theology. They know that mustaches have been cultivated as ornaments and raised as symbols of caste, and that their first sprouts are taken as an outward and visible sign that adolescence is past and manhood has been attained, but the religious significance of the hirsute growth has escaped them. Yet the mustache was once the most apparent distinction between a Christian and an infidel, for with the nose it was held to represent an inverted cross, part flesh and part hair. It proclaimed, to those who understood, the faith of the wearer.

That was in the tenth century, in Spain, after that country had been over-run by hordes of Moslems for two centuries and inter-marriage had produced a mixed lot of inhabitants whose religion could not be guessed by their physical appearance.

Canadian Paprika

Hungary is no longer in a position to export paprika to Canada, but those who don't care for goulash without this seasoning need no longer worry about a shortage. Paprika is now being grown in the Okanagan Valley, and prospects of developing a new industry of some importance are said to be decidedly encouraging. The wholesale houses of Vancouver alone can handle around 350 tons of ground paprika a year, and will pay from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound for it. About 1000 pounds of dried peppers can be gathered from one acre of ground, but the cultivation requires some understanding.

Alexander Molnar, a transplanted Hungarian agriculturist, is responsible for starting the cultivation of paprika. Realizing that Canada's supply would be cut off by the war he managed to secure some seeds which were grown, under various conditions, at the Summerland Experimental Farm. He is now following the best of these methods on his own acreage.

With the help of his son Adrian, Mr. Molnar proposes to dry, process, and grind the six-inch-long peppers to produce the commercial article. Later on he expects to process the entire crop grown by other farmers to whom he will supply seed this fall.

The plague of plenitude has wrecked the high hopes of the Okanagan onion growers, especially in the Salmon Arm district. The past three years had seen a steady rise in crop acreage because of a consistently good demand at fair prices, but much of this year's crop grown in ideal weather and cured under perfect conditions can find no buyers. The market is hopelessly overloaded. One hundred thousand sacks of fine large onions have had to be taken to the dumps to rot. Five thousand tons! It is to weep!

After Salmon Arm's troubles, those of Vernon don't seem so very important. There the only pack of draghounds in Canada has had to be disbanded "for the duration." Enough dogs will be boarded out to form the nucleus of a new pack when conditions permit.

Draghounds, for the information of the uninitiated, are hunting dogs used to trail a course where a bag of aniseed has been dragged along the ground by a rider who precedes the "hunters" in country where there are no foxes. The system has the advantage that the "quarry" never runs into forbidden territory.

Books for the Wilds

The Provincial Public Library Commission, which supplies books to

isolated communities in British Columbia, is now circulating 50,000 volumes a year. In 1935, when the service was initiated, the circulation was only 1200 books a month. At that time there were 150 libraries; today there are 261. Next year, if the budget can stand it, fifteen more will be added and the limit will about have been reached.

Some of the books, crated and postage or express paid, have to travel over 700 miles to reach their destination, and almost every type of good literature is available. Most of the patrons are able to select the works they need by reference to a printed catalogue, though they may have to wait some time before that particular book is available.

One curious fact discovered by the Library Commission is that most of the country children ask for books designed for youngsters two or three grades below the ones they themselves are in. City librarians say the reverse is the case with urban child-

ren; they want books from the higher grades. No satisfactory explanation has been advanced for this anomaly. The suggestion that city children are brighter has been advanced, but is not supported by tests or observation.

As a matter of fact, there are more sub-normals in the thickly populated centres than in the rural districts. Vancouver has over 550 pupils who are classed as mental defectives, and though these attend the ordinary schools they are unable to follow the usual courses and are a drag on their classes and a serious handicap to the teacher's efficiency.

Almost two per cent of the school population is said to fall into the sub-normal category. The provincial government is to be asked at its next session to make some better provision for the education of these unfortunate.

Wigs Disappearing

Only one court remains in the Dominion where wigs are worn. That is the Supreme Court of Canada.

where the ancient custom is observed on opening days. All other judicial scenes are now conducted without benefit of perruquier.

Until a few weeks ago, Chief Justice Martin, presiding judge of the Admiralty Court of British Columbia, donned the ancient trappings of his office while sitting on the federal tribunal he graced for a quarter of a century. Now that he has retired the custom has become extinct, as his successor would rather be modern and comfortable than traditional and heavy-headed.

Wigs were commonly worn in this province until the turn of the century, though most judges and nearly all the members of the legal profession considered them a bit of a nuisance. In 1905 an act was passed by the legislature abolishing the custom, one of the stoutest opponents of wigs being at the time premier. He was the late Hon. Joseph Martin, whose government was one of the shortest on record. It used to amuse "Fighting Joe" in later years to reflect that his régime was chiefly remarkable—among his learned friends—because he had freed them from the thralldom of wigs.

The Admiralty Court, being a federal institution, was not affected by this provincial legislation. The persistence of the custom by this honorable body is said to have had certain political implications which have been discreetly forgotten with the passing of the years.

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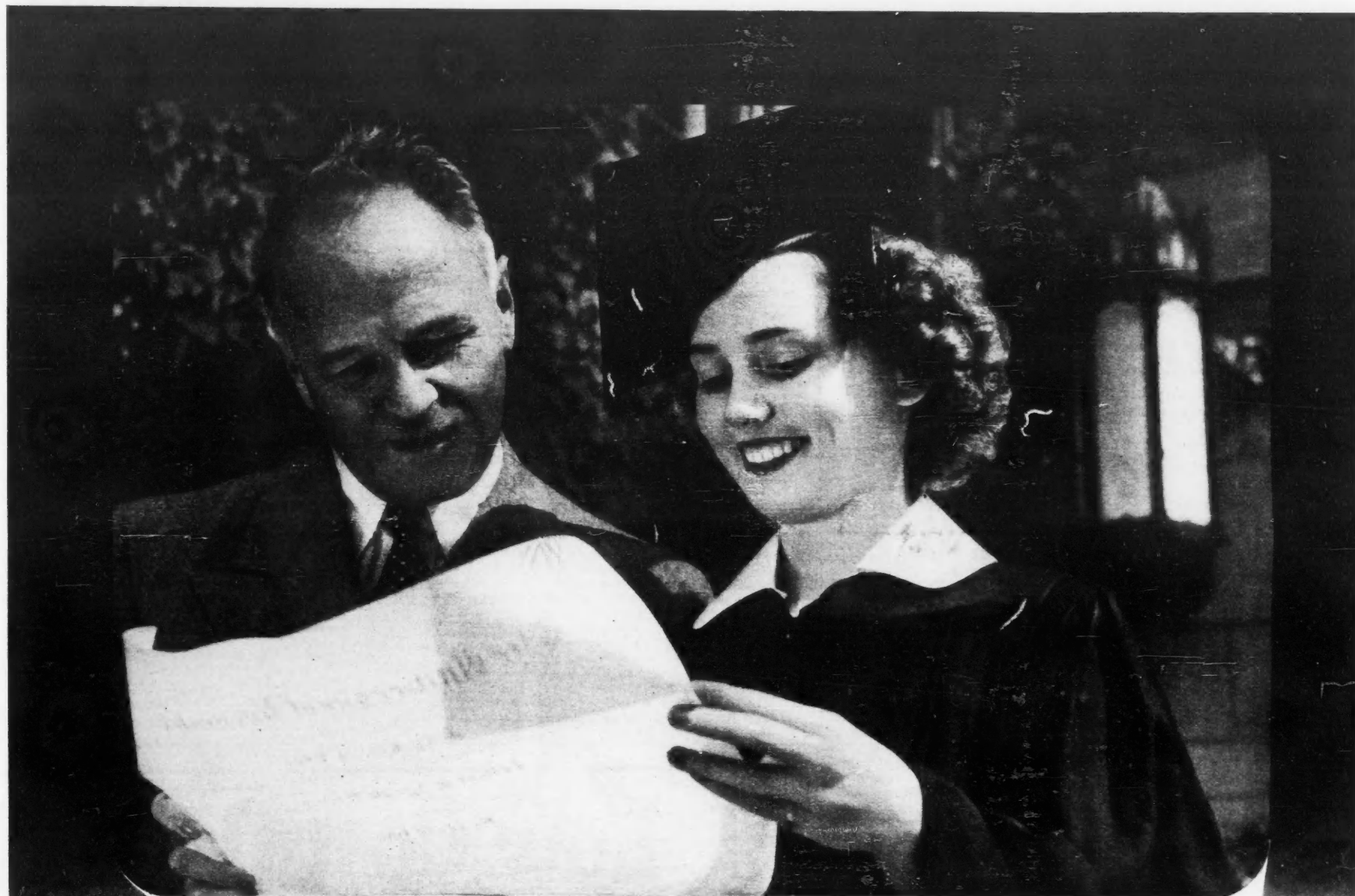
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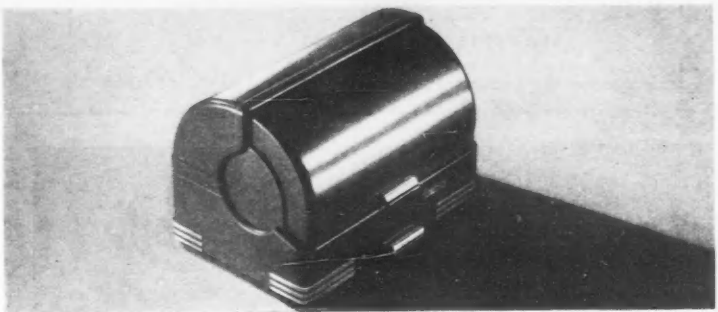
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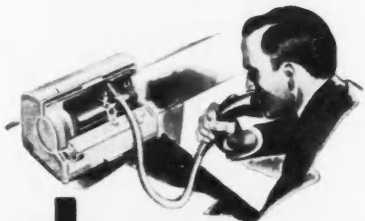
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EDISON VOICEWRITER



Alberta's New Hope At Ottawa

BY WALTER DAWSON

PROBABLY the liveliest political arena in Canada during the months just passed was the province of Alberta. The overlapping of the provincial and federal election campaigns provided scope for a number of stirring public demonstrations, but none proved more impressive than the striking ovations accorded James Angus MacKinnon in Edmonton on two significant occasions. His followers in Edmonton West, where he has made his home for many years and which he has represented in the Commons since 1935, met late in February in renominate the man who, in his capacity as lone government party representative, had served at Ottawa not only the people of the riding but, in truth, the province as a whole. The spontaneous and long-sustained cheering which greeted this tall, unassuming gentleman constituted such a tribute to sterling public service as could not fail to renew and strengthen the democratic faith of anyone who witnessed the occasion.

Still another opportunity was seized upon by citizens from all sections of Alberta's capital city to acknowledge Mr. MacKinnon's untiring, conscientious devotion to the best interests of his country and province. This time their whole-hearted acclaim was heard during the course of a public meeting held a few days later and at which the Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe was the guest speaker. When the Minister of Justice rose to address the huge gathering, he read out a telegram despatched to him by the Prime Minister.

"Be sure to express to the electorate of Edmonton," the message began, "my warm appreciation of the exceptional services which our colleague MacKinnon has rendered the government and the country during the time that he has served in the cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio representing Alberta. Should we be returned to power it is my intention at the earliest favorable opportunity to see that Mr. MacKinnon's splendid executive ability is made available to the administration in a larger way by having him placed at the head of one of the departments of government."

The storm of cheers and applause which this announcement evoked, left no doubt as to the depth of esteem and affection which Mr. MacKinnon's fellow-citizens hold for him. These manifestations of popular approval would probably merit considerably less attention, if the man inspiring them had happened to be one of those gifted crowd-pleasers who are artists with words and who play at will upon the passions of their hearers. But spellbinder Mr. MacKinnon is not, and for that very reason his present hold upon the loyalties of Albertans is the surer, and their appreciation of his outstanding qualities the deeper and more genuine.

Though Mr. MacKinnon is a party man, bred in the Frank Oliver tradition of prairie Liberalism, his partisanship is of the sportsmanlike type

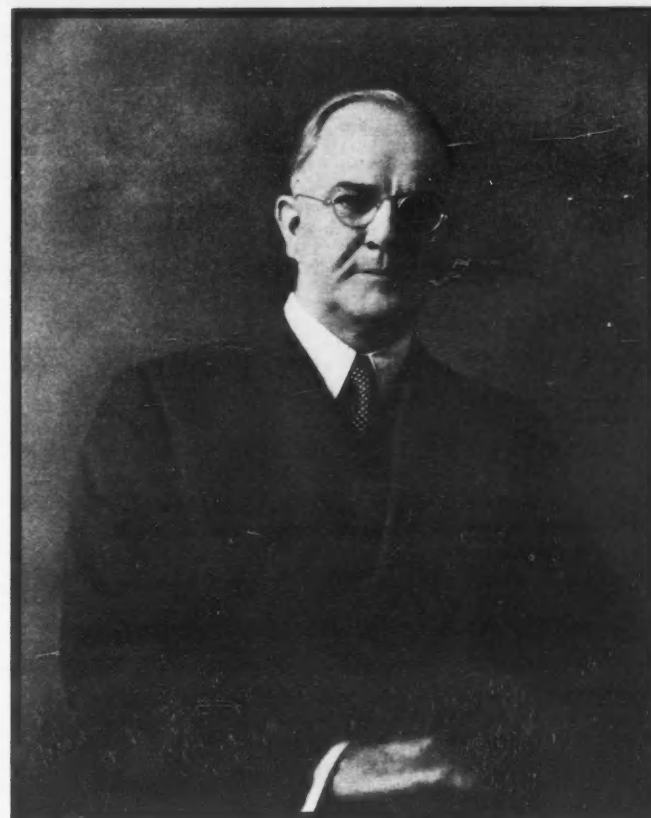
that leaves no feelings of bitterness or of enmity in the hearts of political opponents. One may search the records of parliamentary debates in vain for trace of any attack upon this friendly, courteous Westerner. His popularity in Edmonton West is evidenced by the fact that his majority in 1935 to over 8100 in 1940. This is no ordinary achievement by a major party candidate running in the province which has cradled and developed the Social Credit party brain child of William Aberhart. The political spell cast over so many Albertans by their prophet premier these past five years appears now, however, to have been definitely broken. In bringing about this recent decline in Aberhart's power both federally and provincially, the directing influence of James A. MacKinnon played a vitally important part. His diplomacy, tact and patience were of the utmost value in bringing about a coalition of the major parties which successfully loosened the grip of Mr. Aberhart in the provincial field and paved the way to substantial Liberal gains in the federal sphere.

Alberta's representative in the federal cabinet is a native Ontarian, one of that numerous company of Bruce County men who, in the early years of this century, answered the beckoning call of the rapidly developing West and stayed to plant their roots deeply in this young prairie land of promise and opportunity. Born at Port Elgin in 1881, the son of James MacKinnon and Margaret Tolmie, he was educated at Port Elgin and Kincardine. During those formative years his boyish admiration must often have been stirred by the parliamentary accomplishments of his uncle, the late John Tolmie of Kincardine, who represented North Bruce in the House of Commons from 1896 to 1911. At the age of nineteen young MacKinnon followed his star to the province of Alberta where he taught school, to turn later to newspaper work. His experience in this new field was with the Hon. Frank Oliver, on the staff of the Edmonton Bulletin.

A growing desire to engage his talents more actively in the world of business led young Jim MacKinnon to establish, in Edmonton, the Northern Hardware Limited. In 1911, after disposing of this, he founded James A. MacKinnon Limited, a general fire insurance and financial business with city and provincial organizations. Later he became Edmonton Manager of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association and he has held this position for a period of almost twenty years, in addition to directing the business of his own firm.

Hockey President

Mr. MacKinnon's earliest years in Edmonton were marked by his lively interest in the public questions of the day, and in 1905 he organized the first Young Men's Liberal Club of that city, a body which for years dominated the political scene in cen-



HON. JAMES A. MACKINNON

tral and northern Alberta. The field of sport at that time offered still further scope for his energy and enterprise. It was due in no small measure to his efforts as president of the Edmonton hockey club in the season 1909-10, that arrangements were made sanctioning the first challenge for the Stanley Cup made by any professional team west of Brandon. In this connection it is interesting to recall that on the lineup of this Edmonton aggregation, which lost to the Montreal Wanderers in a closely-fought series, were Frank and Lester Patrick.

Another and deeper side of Mr. MacKinnon's nature is revealed by his long and close association with his home church, the name of which became famous in Canada during the historic ministry of the late Dr. D. G. McQueen, "McQueen of Edmonton." For several years Mr. MacKinnon served as Chairman of the Board of Managers of First Presbyterian Church and at the present time is a member of that Board.

All these varied activities provided a broad foundation for the public career which awaited him. To his friends it seemed not only a natural, but an inevitable step for Mr. MacKinnon to take when, in 1935, he decided to offer himself as a candidate in Edmonton West. In the general elections of that year he fought Conservative, Social Credit and C.C.F.

opponents successfully. It developed that he was the only Liberal federal candidate elected in Alberta, a distinction which quickly brought in its train a heavy burden of responsibility for Mr. MacKinnon and an increasing load of hard work at Ottawa and in the province. As a private member he set himself a high standard of service not only to his own constituents but to citizens in every part of the province. His daily correspondence soon grew to mail order house proportions but nevertheless every request for his advice and assistance was given prompt and conscientious attention. In the broader field of government policy, Mr. MacKinnon never lost an opportunity to press home upon the administration, the needs of the province as a whole.

In addition to the performance of these onerous and exacting duties, the member for Edmonton West found time to keep his constituents fully informed of important events and developments in Parliament. These he interpreted through the medium of a periodic letter addressed to thousands of his fellow citizens during each session. It is one of Mr. MacKinnon's deep convictions that because the problems with which governments have to deal in these days have become so complicated there is a strong reason why adequate explanations to the electorate should be constantly supplied.

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You Tell Him, Sam!

Dear Sam:

BY POLITICUS

THE ads. often hand out some good advice but there is one I don't believe is true. And I'm sure you will agree with me. It is the one that says, "Even your best friend won't tell you." You know the one I mean.

I think it takes a really good friend to tell the truth, especially if it is not pleasant. Since Gordon Conant is no friend of mine and is a buddy of yours I think you ought to be the one to tell him a few things. One of the things you ought to tell him, no matter how much it hurts, is that he's talking too much. No, don't tell me a politician can't talk too much. He can, and Gordon is doing just that. In fact you can hardly pick up a paper these mornings without seeing Gordon making another speech that's driving just one more nail in his political coffin, not to speak of souring the orange juice.

I know it's not easy telling a politician his faults, especially when he's in office. The flunkies who want something new or something better are always telling him what a great guy he is. But you're different; you're a friend.

Now take the speech Gordon made at Oshawa on May 7. That one really takes the cake. Here we have the chief law enforcement officer in Ontario saying things that Goebbels believes in. You ought to tell him that this is a British country; that it is still a part of the Empire; that it still believes in the jurisprudence that is as far from Nazi as Winston Churchill's ideas are from Herman Goering's.

Just in case you missed the paper the other morning here is a choice paragraph from that Oshawa speech: "Unless we are prepared to sacrifice, at least temporarily, the British principle of justice that a man is innocent until he has been proved guilty, then we are definitely handicapped in the enforcement of the Defence of Canada Regulations as well as other legislation that is being considered at the present time for the control of subversive elements."

NOW, Sam, I know what you think of that statement. Now, take it easy. It's no use pulling the hair out of your head. Just tell Gordon that the best place for him is in . . . well, since you're a friend of his I won't say it. But you've simply got to tell him and explain the things he should have learned in public school history classes.

Tell him, Sam, that we are all agreed that there must be regulations during the war to stop spies and saboteurs. But there must be proper safeguards for the honest and loyal citizen if he is caught in the net by accident; tell him too that

THE PERFECT MAID

SHE revels in a well-scrubbed floor. She glories in a bed well-made. To her the vacuum cleaner's roar is like an angel's serenade.

Work is her one great predilection. Her virtues make an endless list. She has just one slight imperfection—She doesn't happen to exist!

MAY RICHSTONE.

the war is being fought to preserve principles which he ought to believe in or get out of office and go back to the registry office on Simcoe street in Oshawa and search some more titles. There's nobody he can hurt there.

Tell Gordon that he once made a good speech. He'll remember the occasion. It was on Thursday evening, October 21, 1937, at the armories in Oshawa. It was his first after becoming A.G. You remember the big crowd at the Victory banquet for him. Some 700 people cheering, unless I'm mistaken. The *Globe and Mail* the next morning gave him a good play. Of course Mitch and all the lads were there. Perhaps you ought to tell him to look up what he said then. But you've probably forgotten, so here are excerpts from his speech that night as the *Globe and Mail* carried it.

"Preservation of the rights of all people, and freedom of the courts in Ontario from interference and from the misguided efforts of some crown attorneys to seek convictions rather than the full presentation of all the evidence, were pledged tonight by Hon. Gordon Conant, recently appointed Attorney-General in the new Hepburn administration.

"And the meeting heard a quiet appearing Attorney-General who spoke without the usual fervor of a popular office holder, forcefully and vigorously stress that the basic principles of his Department's administration would be freedom: freedom from interference in courts and the administration of justice, freedom of the press from interference and the continuance of its liabilities only to the present laws, and freedom of all people, 'rich or poor, high or low' to avail himself to the courts and expect equal justice."

That sounds pretty good, Sam. But you wouldn't think it was the same fellow speaking today.

But here is some more from that

speech and it's worth reading these days:

"His Department was peculiar in that every office affected the protection of rights, either civil, personal or property, he said."

And again: "The task of the crown attorneys is more than bringing offenders to justice. It is to see that every man is fairly tried, that all the evidence is adduced and not only that evidence which will convict them."

"It is better that ten guilty men escape punishment than that one innocent man should be unjustly convicted," he continued. "For this reason it seems to me that the crown attorneys should not be so anxious to see that only the incriminating evidence be brought out, but that they must see that all the evidence is shown to the Court and that then the man should be convicted or acquitted according to British justice."

What's got into Gordon perhaps you may know. I don't. What might have happened is that his secretary

wrote that speech for him and now he's writing his own. Or maybe Gordon never had the stuff at all and is in a spot where he doesn't belong at all. Believe me, Sam, I've seen a few A.G.'s and he's easily the worst. Why even Arthur Roebuck, who was no bright-eyes by any means, was better than Gordon.

MAYBE Gordon hasn't the background and experience for the job. Never having heard of him before Mitch pulled him into his job I looked up something about Gordon's past and there's what I found. That the biggest job he ever had before he was elected in '37 was that of crown attorney at Oshawa. Remember how Roebuck and Hepburn reformed justice in Ontario by firing a batch of Tory magistrates and crown attorneys? Well they fired Alex Hall at Oshawa and put Gordon in, and he held that job from 1934 to 1937. He must have thrown his weight around something fierce.

I don't know, but I think Gordon's getting too old to learn anything or getting too old to remember anything. It must be one or the other.

Fifty-five is not old. We both know that. But Gordon started too late and the pace is too fast. Yes, that must be it, Sam.

Well, if you don't agree, what then would make a n.an make a speech like his at Cannington on April 3 when he begged everybody to give the U.S.A. the St. Lawrence Seaway and the road through B.C. to Alaska or anything else if they came into the war? And after all the effort of the British Government to leave the Americans alone hoping that the moral forces in that country would do their own job.

I'M WANDERING on, but I can't get over that Oshawa speech of his. You know he advocated the same doctrines in the Succession Duty legislation. That didn't bother us much since not many of us have to worry about legacies and being guilty until we proved ourselves innocent. But now it seems that that is part of the mental make-up of the man, and a guy like that is dangerous. There's no other word for it. I can no more trust anyone's liberties in his hands than I can trust Mosley to demand that Britain speed up its airplane production.

I'M GETTING kind of long-winded, Sam. But there are just a few more things I want you to tell Gordon when you see him. Ask him to remember that day at Chorley Park when little Dr. Bruce swore him in. He'll remember. Nervous and proud

he was then too. He'll remember the Bible Dr. Bruce gave him and how he took it in his left hand and raised his right to swear his three oaths: the oath of allegiance, the oath of a member of the Council, and the oath of office. He'll remember roly-poly Fred Bulmer, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who administered the oaths.

That great day was October 12, 1937. He swore an oath of office and signed his name to it. Here it is, Sam; "I, Gordon Daniel Conant, K.C., do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my skill and knowledge execute the powers and trusts reposed in me as Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario. So help me God."

And Sam, tell Gordon to remember his oath as member of the council. Here are three paragraphs of it he ought to learn off by heart. "You will in all things to be moved, treated and debated in any such Executive Council faithfully, honestly and truly declare your mind and opinion to the honor and benefit of the King's Majesty and the good of his subjects without partiality or affection of persons, in no wise forbearing so to do from any manner of respect, favor, love, need, displeasure or dread of any person or persons whatsoever."

"In general you will be vigilant, diligent and circumspect in all your doings touching the King's Majesty's affairs."

"All which matters and things you will faithfully keep and observe as a good Councillor ought to do to the utmost of your power, will and discretion. So help you God."

AND I want you to tell your friend one more thing, Sam. Tell him he's one of His Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law now. But a long time ago he took a barrister's oath. It likely isn't different now from what it was in his day. Here are bits from the oath taken by the new barristers:

"You shall neglect no man's interest nor seek to destroy any man's property."

"In fine, the King's interest and your fellow-citizens' you shall uphold and maintain according to the constitution and law of this Province."

"You are called to the degree of Barrister to protect and defend the rights and interests of such of your fellow-citizens as may employ you."

Now Sam, I'm through with this letter. But tell Gordon one thing for all of us. These are distressing times when everybody is thinking of stopping the madman and his henchmen. Let us not forget what we are fighting about. Let us keep some of the good things safe at home for some time, some day, this war will be over and liberties lost are hard to win back.

Your old friend,
POLITICUS.



When people say, "IT'S PONTIAC FOR PRIDE AND PERFORMANCE," you can see many reasons for that in its striking new Body by Fisher. The Pontiac Torpedo 8 sedan above has a front seat 3 inches wider, a back window 18% larger, and strong, protecting, high-quality Safety Glass not only in the wider windshield, but in all door windows and Ventipanes as well.

Let her Reign!

YOU'LL find that the 1940 Body by Fisher has everything it takes to rule the road these days—rain or shine.

Here, in the longest, widest, strongest Unisteel Body that General Motors cars have ever had, you're snugly secure against the storm outside—and not the least bit crowded.

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You look ahead through a wider windshield. A larger back window and more accurately placed rear-view mirror increase your vision rearward. And with high-quality Safety Glass in the windshield and all around—your eyes are much less subject to strain and the resulting fatigue.

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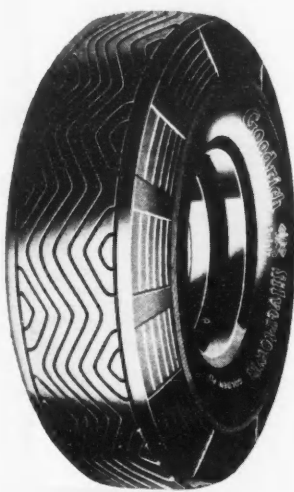
(READING TIME: 1 MINUTE 7 SECONDS)

Here's an argument you can't win. Because when figures prove that thousands are killed or injured every year by skids and blow-outs, you need to watch out for both! You need a tire that gives you not "just half-way" protection, but safety all the way through—in tread and carcass. And that's why you need the full-time protection of the new Goodrich Safety Silvertown—the only tire in the world with Life-Saver Tread skid protection and Golden Ply blow-out protection.

Ever see a tire sweep wet roads dry? Well that's just what the Silvertown Life-Saver Tread does. As its never-ending spiral bars roll over the wet road, they act like a whole battery of windshield wipers—sweep the water right and left from under the tire—actually leave a track so dry you can light a match on it. Thus it's easy to see why you get the quickest non-skid stops you've ever had—why you have a new feeling of security on wet, slippery roads.

Yes, the Life-Saver Tread gives you the greatest skid protection ever offered. But inside every Silvertown is another great invention just as vital to your driving safety—the new improved Golden Ply. This exclusive Goodrich feature resists the terrific internal tire heat that causes so many of today's high-speed blow-outs—provides you with scientific protection against these blow-outs.

Don't take chances on skids or blow-outs. See your nearest Goodrich Dealer about putting Silvertowns on your car now.



This New Seal-O-Matic Life-Saver Tube Makes Your Driving SAFER!

1. Reduces blow-out danger to a new minimum.
2. Serious cuts reduced to slow leaks instead of blow-outs.
3. Saves tire and tube destruction from blow-outs.
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8. Seal-O-Matic Tubes outlast tires, gives tires greater resistance to dangerous hidden bruises.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Latin in the Schools

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

WILL you permit a Latin teacher to express his disagreement with your editorial entitled "Amo Amas Amat?"

The teaching of Latin in our High Schools has undergone considerable modification in the last few years, we hope for the better. We endeavor to teach Latin so that students "exposed" to it for one year may benefit. I made a rather detailed investigation a few years ago in regard to English words and their origin, and the results of it showed that about 64% of the English words that gave trouble to students in their reading were derived from Latin. When a new Latin word is taught, we at once link it with any English word descended from it. Quite frequently this English word is unknown to most of the students. If so, we talk it over, form sentences containing it, and relate it to the phase of life it calls up. In this way many new English words are added to the students' vocabulary. The Latin class has indeed become in part a sort of laboratory for word dissection. We endeavor to handle English words as a geologist analyzes rocks, examining their component parts and properties, and reconstructing their past existence. Thus words become living things, each with a little history of its own. It is hard to believe that this is not a valuable work.

With regard to your contention that we are merely teaching the five-finger exercises of Latin, might we not say the same of matriculation mathematics? No one, I believe seriously considers placing less emphasis on this subject. Yet a highly trained mathematician might reasonably contend that the amount of Algebra and Geometry required for matriculation purposes was a mere scratching of the surface of mathematics. Moreover, it might easily be argued that as probably ninety per cent of our German and French students rarely read or converse in these languages in after life, French and German were not necessary.

Then you mention the use of "cribs" as an argument against the study of Latin. So we might ban the use of wine because some men get intoxicated, or horse racing because men place bets on horses. The practice of hoodwinking examiners is not confined to Latin. Students of English literature, history, the sciences, and even mathematics sometimes purchase old examination papers with correct answers attached, and pass their examinations by memorizing these answers. Teachers of Latin have, by various means which space forbids to enumerate, been working hard to diminish the use of "cribs." Moreover, even in the much-assailed subject of Latin Authors, sight translation is particularly stressed, and in this regard not even the most expert master of examination chicanery can find a substitute for patient effort and clear thinking.

CHARLES M. EWING.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Ewing writes with some authority, as in addition to being classical master at Oshawa Collegiate he is a past president of the Classical Section of the Ontario Educational Association.

Latin and Medicine

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE Front Page paragraphs of SATURDAY NIGHT one has come to look for wit, wisdom and a courageous and fair statement of a point of view. It was therefore with surprise and disappointment that I read your article headed "Amo Amas Amat." May I say, with all due deference, that it is not worthy of you? The title is unfortunate. It is easy to laugh at the conjugation of Latin verbs; but it is cheap. Moreover in your article you imperfectly present the position of those who regard the matter of compulsory or non-compulsory Latin as the very Hougoumont of the controversy on the fundamentals of education.

Our position is, as you correctly state, that the study of Latin has cultural and disciplinary value, but there is much more in the matter than that. The study of Latin is fundamental to a real knowledge of the English language. English spoken or written is our medium of communication with one another, and an essential point in making our meaning clear is to understand the value of words. In other to appreciate their value we must know something of their derivation. We can all cite examples of words used in the daily press which are misapplied or over-exercised. The particular one which annoys me is "splendid." The word is derived from the Latin *splendens*, shining, and is defined in my dictionary as meaning brilliant, gorgeous, magnificent. As applied to a fowl supper and concert in "Blankville" it is, to say the least of it, an exaggeration.

I am a medical man and a teacher in a university. Medical nomenclature is founded upon the Latin and Greek languages. We are not proud of it and it badly needs revision; but there it is. No one can appreciate the meaning of a large proportion of the words used in medical parlance and literature without knowing something of the so-called dead languages.

Mistakes in use and interpretation are frequent and may be important, and they result from want of a classical foundation. There is therefore an added reason for compelling students contemplating a medical course to pass an examination in at least the fundamentals of the Latin tongue.

I am not greatly impressed with your statement that my native country, Scotland, has long abandoned insistence upon Latin as a matriculation subject. A fact which weighs with me much more is that after a period of over twenty years' experience of non-compulsory classical education France has returned to its position of insisting upon such a background in its schools. I am also impressed with the fact that Germany some years ago undertook an experiment as follows: Senior school children were divided into three groups: (1) those with a classical background; (2) those specializing in modern languages; (3) those devoting themselves primarily to scientific studies. These groups were subjected to an examination in general knowledge (intelligence tests). In the first (classical group) 75 per cent of the pupils passed the tests; in the other two groups less than 50 per cent. These results may be due to the fact that the better-class student selects the classical training, but it may also be the case that as a training-ground for the mind there is nothing to beat the so-called dead languages.

JAMES MILLER.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Latin Will Go

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THIS week's issue you advocate that Latin should no longer be required for entrance to university. If this were the case, you state, only those who would profit most from knowledge of Latin would study it in High School, and the results would be more satisfactory for all. Might I point out that this has already been done in the case of another language but the results have been widely different from those which you anticipate? At present Latin is taught in all High Schools. Not all pupils study it, but all may. Practically none study Greek, because it is not taught, and those who would, cannot. Our High Schools are factories, and the children are compelled to fit into the system. A full curriculum must be provided for all. Small schools cannot and large schools will not provide tuition in additional subjects for the benefit of a minority.

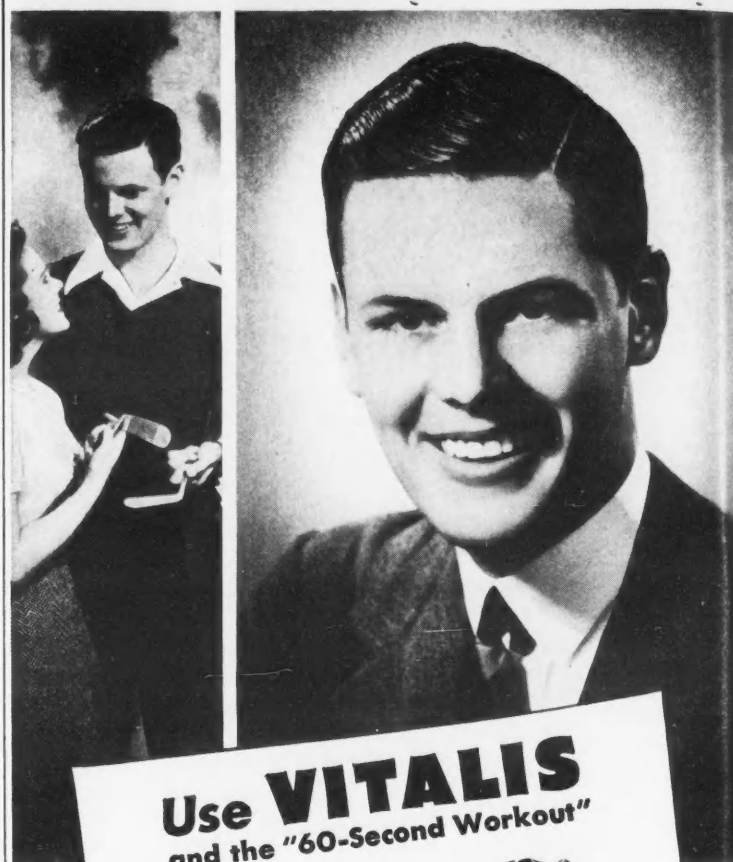
Here is one person's experience with Greek. Reared in the country, I attended a rural continuation school. Because Latin was obligatory for matriculation and Greek was not, I was able to study the one language, but not the other. I consoled myself with the thought that when I entered Upper School in a large city collegiate, one of the few in which Greek was still taught, I should have an opportunity to learn it. The collegiate to which I went was a large new building, but already hopelessly overcrowded. A month after I began attendance the principal's struggles with the timetable were terminated by a nervous breakdown. Since then I believe the so-called stagger system has been introduced. Under those circumstances, what chance had a small stranger from the country enrolled in Upper School to secure permission to enter in a beginners' class in Lower School Greek?

The gentleman who assigned me my subjects, a famous mathematics teacher, pointed out that I could not read Classics at university without Greek, that I could not take Greek at that collegiate, that I must choose another university course, and finally insisted that I substitute trigonometry, which I loathed, for the Greek which I had put on my list of subjects. (I was told that shortly before I entered this school a number of pupils petitioned the principal for a class in Spanish. They were met by a flat refusal.)

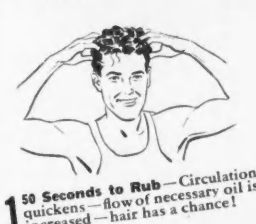
Once more I consoled myself with the thought that at university, at least, things would be different. At the beginning of my second year I asked the registrar of my college for permission to take Greek as an extra subject. To my surprise I was met once more by what amounted to a direct refusal. I was told that the policy of the university was against allowing students to take extra courses, that each course was designed to require a student's full attention. I was even told that I would not be wanted as a student in any subject in which I was not proceeding to a degree. During my third year I enrolled in a pass option in elementary New Testament Greek. When the head of my department learned of this he was disgusted, and made it plain that if I had any sense I would choose an option other than New Testament Greek in my last year. I did so. Twice, at long intervals, since graduation I have made efforts to learn Greek by myself. In each case I was compelled to give up the effort. I found that I had not the leisure necessary for continuous study, unless I was prepared to discontinue reading in the languages.

(Continued on Next Page)

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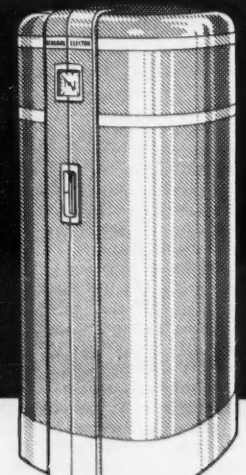
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Matriculation

BY W. SHERWOOD FOX
(President, University of Western Ontario)

THE recent comment of SATURDAY NIGHT's Front Page upon Latin in Matriculation suggests a much broader issue that also involves Matriculation. This issue touches many more persons than those who actually enter the universities or even seek admission to them. Whether Latin is "to be or not to be" an essential requirement of Matriculation is indeed a very important question, and the remarks of the Front Page upon it are for me, as an ardent classicist, an enticing challenge to debate which I find hard to resist. However, I shall resist it just now. As a professional defender I would appear to be unconvincing because prejudiced. Support of concessions would require a longer argument than would be appropriate for SATURDAY NIGHT. Prolonged discussion of the matter, as well as the question whether there should be two languages or one for university entrance, really belongs to the academic forum.

Of far greater moment to the general public is an allied issue which business men have long kept alive and, despite academic efforts to the contrary, are still keeping alive. I refer to the traditional practice of employers in demanding Matriculation certificates from young people as a prime prerequisite to consideration for employment in business. When Matriculation was the only form of graduation from High School there was reason for the practice. What, among other things, the employer really desired to ascertain, was that the prospective employee had successfully completed at least that stage of education which graduation from High School appears to guarantee. There was for many years no other formal assurance of this than Matriculation. Solely on his own initiative the business employer used it as a major indication of a youth's fitness for a business career. The universities were nothing more than passive spectators of the practice.

The Wrong Ticket

Manifestly the purpose of Matriculation has been grossly misunderstood. Fundamentally, what is Matriculation, anyway? It is a very simple and legitimate thing: a certified and earned ticket of admission to university. In making a provision for such a ticket the university is like all other social institutions of any kind. Each one sets up entrance conditions appropriate to its nature. Hospitals, poor-houses, theatres and circuses all have their own several types of admission. The university has its type—Matriculation. In its very nature Matriculation is at best only an approximate indication of intellectual gifts and accomplishment. It signifies chiefly that he who has attained it will probably—not assuredly—be able to pursue university studies successfully and with profit. Of other qualities and capacities, moral or practical, it can in itself indicate little or nothing. It is plainly an admission created for a highly specialized purpose. If business men employ it for a different purpose, it is their affair. It may be useful or it may not.

For many years the universities have advocated the establishment of forms of High School graduation that lead more naturally to other than the continuation of formal academic activity. They realize that while some young people find no hindrance in matriculation studies as an approach to trades, crafts and business, the great majority may find these same studies either a hindrance or relatively unprofitable. This is especially true in these days of countless and divers vocations. The countries of Western Europe long ago instituted alternative courses for graduation from the so-called secondary stage of education. Employers adapted themselves to the situation. Some years ago the United States followed suit. In recent years Canadian educational systems have made a start in introducing (true, on a smaller scale) this principle of diversification of studies. In Ontario excellent headway in this endeavor is being made. Nevertheless, the great majority of business men are apparently still demanding evidence of Matriculation from potential employees. If it really is matriculation standing they require, and if they are fully cognizant of what they are doing, they have the right to do so, of course. But if they are simply blindly following an ancient habit and find they

are admitting too many misfits into their business, there is no justice in blaming their luck on the universities.

Along with a number of colleagues in university circles I have for a number of years consistently advocated in the public press and on the platform alternative forms of graduation from High School, and yet we seem to have made little impression upon those who would profit most by them. Indeed, few of them seem even to know that the alternatives exist. Only a week or two ago I was present at a convention of business men at which the president berated the universities *en bloc* (I condense his language) for deliberately attempting to *continue* to force Matriculation training upon candidates for business posts. Neither he nor any of his colleagues seemed to know of the new provisions.

Undoubtedly, the new forms of graduation from High School will be more widely known in time. Meanwhile greater specific efforts should be put forth by educational authorities to make them known and understood. When they are understood, the function and nature of the universities will at the same time be better understood and the latter will find many obstacles to their real work removed from their path. If employers desire to use proof of Matriculation as one of a number of graduation tests of fitness for employment rather than as the *only* one, no harm will be done.

There is one prime factor, however, in the problem which we have not mentioned—the young person himself, the candidate. Despite the provision of other formal ways of finishing High School, many young people will, in their own selfish interests, prefer Matriculation. They will do this even against advice that they are not suited to university work. Like the canny nitwit in the comedy who before he ate a radish tied a string to it "for fear he might not like it," some youths cautiously decide to depart from High School by the Matriculation route for fear they may find themselves, later on, unsuited to business or the trades after they have made a trial of them. The university may after all offer them the chance for the kind of development they need and seek. Possessed of the approved ticket of admission they can then enter university and make another trial of their powers. So I say, if large numbers of our youth continue to present Matriculation among their credentials, let not business men be surprised. After all, these young folk are only showing thereby a quality that business men admire and demand as a promise for the future—sound, shrewd business sense.

LETTERS

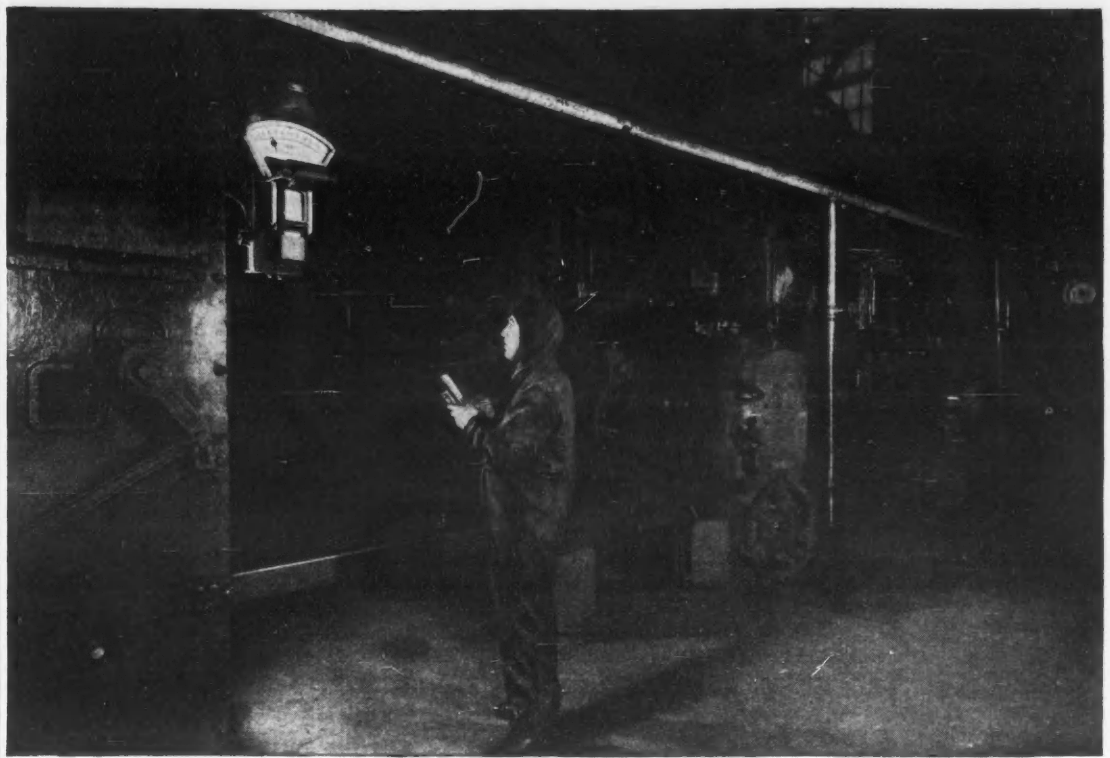
(Continued from Page 10)

including Latin, with which I was familiar.

A few years ago, at a midwestern college in the United States, there was a young professor who had just come from Oxford. The professor was puzzled to find in one of his freshman classes a student who combined unusual ability with abysmal ignorance. He asked the student why he had not learned more in High School. The lad replied that he had attended a High School which "specialized in agriculture and typewriting." Are we not menaced with the same situation here? To what else can the present grotesque effort to replace Latin by Shop-work in our High Schools lead? Latin is attacked because its values are purely cultural. Higher mathematics are tolerated because a knowledge of them is necessary in applied science, and a training in science is not only useful in itself but often brings its possessor a large income.

The moment that Latin ceases to be obligatory for university entrance it will become the really dead language which Greek now is, because school boards will not increase the cost of operating their schools by teaching subjects not necessary for matriculation. Is it desirable that our students should go to university familiar with "shop-work," excellent contrivers of bird-houses, but ignorant of the history of their own western civilization?

Cupreol, Ont. LEONARD A. GILBERT.



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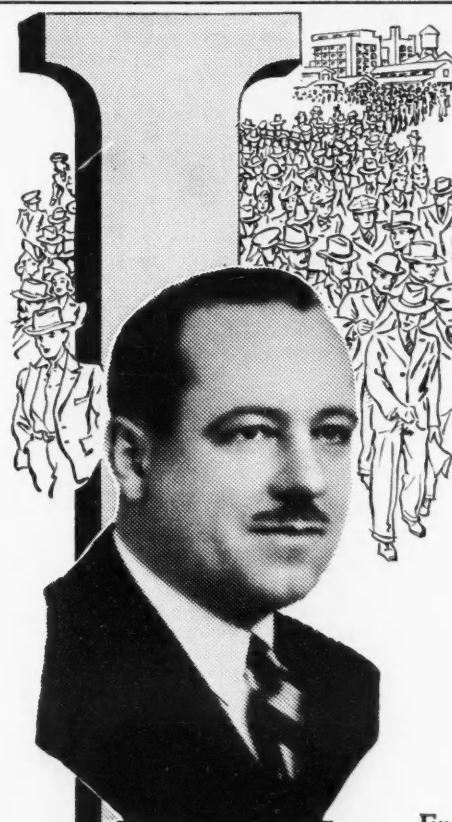
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Britain's Food Control

BY ELLISEVA SAYERS

MOST of Great Britain's essential foodstuffs and raw materials are now controlled by the Government. The result is that food in Great Britain is cheap and abundant.

Controlled foodstuffs include bacon and ham, butter and cheese, imported eggs, condensed milk, cereals and cereal products, fish and meat, canned fish, livestock, all animal feeding stuffs, oil and fats, potatoes, sugar, tea and dried fruits.

Since the outbreak of war the British Government has become the largest food importer in the world. Business men who previously dealt in these products are giving their services to the British Government as expert advisers, many of them without remuneration.

The British Government, fully alive to the problems of wartime shipping, lost no time in placing food contracts in the British Dominions and Colonies on the outbreak of war.

The entire West African cocoa crop, for instance, was bought up by the British Government, and wheat was purchased at the lowest price for 300 years.

The whole exportable butter surplus of New Zealand and Australia was bought up, and one full year's crop of West Indian sugar was bought in advance at pre-war prices.

Thanks to the efficiency with which the British Navy protects the world's trade routes, 99 per cent. of all the food supplies shipped to Great Britain from other countries have reached these shores safely.

Prices—wholesale, retail and commodity—in practically every country in the world have risen since the outbreak of war. Since the beginning of 1940, however, there has been a new all-round level of stability in Great Britain. Indeed, in March this year, food prices in Great Britain fell 3.5 per cent., compared with February. This shows how successful the British Government has been in keeping down prices.

According to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, the British Government is spending between £3,000 and £4,000 a week to keep the price of flour at its present level, while £300,000 a week is spent on control-

ling the price of meat. The control of milk prices costs the Ministry £250,000 a week.

In all, the British Government is spending £1,115,000 a week to keep the price of food within the reach of all sections of the community. The result is that the 2 lb. loaf is sold to the public at 8d., instead of 10½d.—which would be the market price without control. Milk is sold at 7d. a quart, instead of 8d., and meat at 2d. a lb. below what would otherwise be the prevailing price.

The British Government's aim is to protect the poorer classes. It is not enough that there should be plenty, as there is. What the British Government is ensuring is that food shall be obtainable at a price within the reach of all. There are no food queues in Great Britain.

The contracts made by the Ministry of Food cover, for instance, all West Africa's production of oil for conversion into margarine. This, strengthened with A and D vitamins, provides a complete butter substitute at half the cost of butter. Again, 88 per cent. of New Zealand's meat supplies are reserved for Great Britain, and the whole of Turkey's output of suitcases, raisins and dried fruit have been bought for British consumption.

In Great Britain itself, the Ministry of Food is operating on a scale far vaster than that known in the last war. Under the existing system the small trader can carry on with his job under Government control. Local food committees—2,000 of them—have been set up in every small town and borough. They work under the guidance of a wholesale committee which obtains its supplies from the Government.

Only three articles of food—meat, sugar and butter—are rationed in Great Britain. There are no fewer than 70,000 retailers handling consumers' ration coupons, which are passed on to the wholesalers, who, in turn, hand them to the Ministry of Food. In this way the Ministry secures an equitable distribution of rationed foods to all the population of Great Britain, while in the case of both rationed and unrationed foods, prices are kept within the reach of all.

The Deciding Factors

(Continued from Page 5)

Air Supremacy

Another deciding factor will be air power, and when it becomes air supremacy for either side, it will be the deciding factor. The Germans at present admittedly possess superiority in numbers, and our only hope of preventing this from rolling up into supremacy (the rate becomes more rapid as the disparity between the two sides grows) lies in the proven better quality of British planes and the wonderful morale of our airmen. Our 8-gunned, Rolls-Royce-engined Hurricane and Spitfire fighters and our Blenheim and Wellington bombers with their multiple-gun, power-driven turrets have shown time and again that they have no equals on the German side. Now the Boulton-Paul Defiant, a 2-seater fighter equipped with the power-driven gun turret, has appeared in action and we have still newer and better models on the way. It may be said here that one of the reasons the British have not fallen over themselves to buy all the American planes available is that they refuse to compromise on quality and are not satisfied with that of all the models offered.

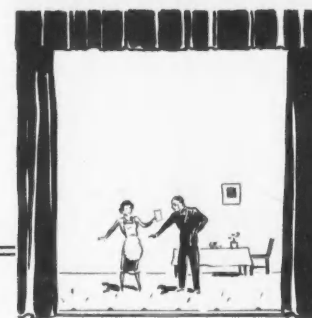
Then there is the question of the number of planes which each side has on hand, in operation or in storage, and the current production. If you have wondered, for instance, how long the Germans could go on losing a hundred or more planes a day (you can often tell when they have suffered heavily by the fantastic losses which they claim to have inflicted on us) the answer which comes back from my scratch pad is rather discouraging: half a year or more. With most of their production of many months past going into storage—with a purpose, it now seems—they may have from 25,000 to 30,000 planes of all kinds on hand, to per-

haps a little over 20,000 for our side. About half of the German planes are bombers and fighters—and they have more bombers than fighters, while we have the opposite—another 30 per cent training machines and the rest army co-operation planes. A fair guess at their present production is 2000 a month. So that if they can build no more than 65 a day and lose 100 or more, their air force is going to be reduced to the danger-point in half a year's time.

Meanwhile our losses are certainly much less, because of our better equipment and greater care, our production (British, French and Canadian) is climbing rapidly towards the German figure, and the backing of the greatest aviation and automotive industry in the world, that of the United States, assures us ultimate supremacy—if not this year, then early next season. Once we establish that, the Germans will remain in Belgium and Holland about as long as we did in Norway.

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THE SCENE.—A kitchen—Mrs. Thrift (THEODORA) has just told her husband (THOMAS), that the repair man quoted \$16.50 for repairs to their refrigerator—and is flabbergasted when Thomas decides, then and there, to buy a NEW one.

Theodora:

"But Thomas—how can we afford a new refrigerator right away?"

Thomas:

"Elementary, Mrs. Thrift—we can pay part down and the balance in monthly instalments."

Theodora:

"But shouldn't we wait till we have the money in the bank?"

Thomas:

"If we did that we'd pay out \$16.50 for repairs and put up with a comparatively poor refrigerator while we're saving for a new one. My way would give us all the benefits of a modern, efficient refrigerator right away—benefits we'd enjoy while we were paying for it."

Theodora:

"Suppose we needed money for an emergency—sickness—or something?"

Thomas:

"That's just why I don't want to completely wreck our bank account."

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Theodora:

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Dominion-Provincial Relations

BY WARREN SELLERS

THE triumphant production this week of the Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations is one of those minor feats of prestidigitization and close timing which have done so much to entrench the Federal administration in the hearts of the Canadian public. Tabled in the House for the opening of Parliament this week, the three bulky volumes of the report also provided substantial reassurance for hesitant Members, uncertain, in the light of their January experience, whether to engage their Ottawa accommodation by the day, week or month.

For however much the public interest may suggest the expediency of limiting the discussion of war activities, here is material for not one but many debates, in not only this but many succeeding Sessions. It may even be said that the future peace, prosperity and development of this Dominion rest equally on a favorable reception and sympathetic consideration of this report and the successful and victorious prosecution of the war in Europe.

Delayed until there was reason to doubt the possibility or advisability of its appearance, in view of the tumultuous events of the past eight months, the Report is, if anything, the more significant for the timeliness of its arrival. The pivotal point about which the financial recommendations of the Report turn, the assumption by the Dominion of the deadweight of Provincial debt service, must necessarily be viewed from the standpoint of the Dominion at war, faced with the certainty of a heavy financing to cover its own extraordinary expenditures. It is noteworthy that the Commissioners and their advisory staff did not consider it necessary to modify in any significant way the proposals which existed in draft form before the outbreak of war last September.

Unanimous Report

Adding greatly to the force of its presentation is the fact that the report is unanimous. The Commissioners themselves comment upon this and consider it remarkable that four men, differing greatly in training and background, coming together from widely separated sections of the Dominion, should have arrived at complete agreement. And that not as the result of compromise, but in sincere unanimity of judgment. They confess further that the conclusions reached, on questions on which the most divergent views are widely and tenaciously held by both public men and

private citizens, are far from being the views which any one of them held at the outset of the inquiry.

Here is the result of two and a half years of research and correlation. The evidence heard and the briefs accepted in every province of the Dominion were supplemented by a vast amount of original research of a calibre such as no previous commission in this country has attempted. The finished product is an honest appraisal, within the terms of reference, of the condition of our national economy. From it flows naturally and inevitably a series of courageous recommendations.

The form of the report now presented follows substantially the nature of the dual task with which the Commission was charged, functioning as both a fact-finding and a recommending body. Volume I, "Canada 1867-1939," represents a pooling of the staff research into the economic and social developments of the past seventy years and their bearing on the working of our federal system of government. Volume II contains the Recommendations, based upon the evidence in the public hearings and the facts disclosed in Volume I. The third volume consists largely of relevant statistical data, including summary statements of the Commission's inquiry into Dominion, provincial and municipal public accounts. It should be realized, however, that the three volumes, so presented for convenience of handling, must be read as the several parts of a single, closely-knit report.

In its survey of the significant economic, financial, political and social changes which constitute the background of the present problems of Dominion-Provincial relations, the Report describes how, within the political framework evolved of the care and foresight of 1867, the isolated regions and pockets of settlement with a population of less than three and a half millions have grown into an integrated transcontinental economy of more than eleven millions. The passing of the self-sufficiency of the household and the family and the evolution of highly specialized activities have paralleled the growth of the towns and cities, until finally the whole philosophy of government has changed from one of laissez-faire to one of increasing interference with a view to improving economic and social conditions.

Such far reaching changes have found full expression and left their

permanent record in public finance. In the rather whimsical language of the Report: "Governments come and go and human memories are short, but the full history of every administration is preserved for the edification of future generations in the debt—or absence of debt—of each governmental unit."

Inseparably linked with the financial recommendations of the Report is the question of the interpretation and delineation of the respective jurisdiction of the Dominion and the provinces. The Commissioners very properly express their full appreciation of the achievements of the Fathers of Confederation; such is of the essence of any conception of national unity. It is natural that this achievement, the devising of an instrument of government sound enough to stand the test of seventy years of rapid and largely unpredictable change, is entitled to considerable respect and to some may partake of the odor of sanctity. But that instrument, it is believed, was intended to provide a live constitution, capable of development not only through judicial interpretation but by amendment as well, to meet the new situations and problems which were bound to arise with the passage of years.

Jurisdiction Problems

Tracing the disparity between jurisdiction and financial resources for the adequate discharge of social services, the Commissioners urge the unequivocal acceptance by the Dominion of responsibility for the relief of the unemployed employables and their dependants. Coupled with this is the recommendation that the Dominion be empowered to establish a system of compulsory unemployment insurance, and that a national employment service be established and administered by the Dominion, without prejudice to the right of a province to continue or develop an employment service of its own. In this connection frequent citation is made from the findings of the National Employment Commission (the Purvis Report), and the present Commissioners express their conviction of the desirability of these measures even should there be no implementation of the principal financial recommendations of their own Report.

Of comparable significance in the light of evidence and research studies is the question of assistance to prim-

ary industries such as agriculture, in the form of operating cost advances. It is recommended that the Dominion should assume direct administrative and financial responsibility rather than render indirect assistance by way of advances to the provinces affected.

The continued provincial administration of non-contributory old age pensions is favored, but Dominion control is advised should the present system be superseded or supplemented by a contributory system. The care of the indigent, administration of public health, public health insurance and Workman's Compensation, Insurance are considered properly provincial responsibility. Wage scales, hours of labor and age for employment require uniformity, and Dominion control is advised. In the interest of efficiency and smooth working of these related subjects more frequent Dominion-provincial labor conferences are advised.

Burden of Debt Service

The central financial recommendation of the Report is of a nature and scope to render unnecessary the appraisal of the many milder tentative remedies which were suggested to the Commission in great profusion. The need for radical action, and the desire that the recommendations to be made shall be such as are in truth indicated by the evidence and research, are apparent. It is tactfully suggested that there can be no infringement of provincial autonomy should the Dominion propose its acceptance of the dead weight of debt service as of some suitable date; December 31, 1939, is suggested. It is recommended that this be done in respect of both direct and guaranteed provincial debt. In the case of the Province of Quebec a special situation exists where the per capita provincial debt is low, as a result of the assumption by the municipalities of more onerous functions than is the case in other provinces. It is therefore proposed that the Dominion should assume 40 per cent. of the combined provincial and municipal net debt service in that province.

A radical operation of this nature requires compensating action, not necessarily complete, on the part of the provinces. It is recommended that the provinces turn over to the Dominion an annual sum equal to the interest which they now receive from their investments, for it would be neither expedient nor equitable that the Do-



HEAD ROTARY CLUB OF TORONTO. J. F. M. Stewart (right), President for 1940-41, and (left) F. W. Evans, Honorary Treasurer.

minion should assume liability for a debt which was the result of the acquisition of a self-liquidating investment held by the province. It is further suggested that the present provincial subsidies be surrendered. Only in the case of Prince Edward Island would the subsidy so surrendered exceed the amount of debt service relief.

The additional load assumed by the Dominion by the above transfers would be indeed onerous if there were no further adjustments. There is no question of granting the Federal body increased taxation powers, for these are already unlimited. It is proposed, however, that the provinces surrender certain powers which they now exercise, and specific recommendation is made that the provinces renounce the tax on personal incomes, taxes imposed on corporations which individuals or partnerships, carrying on the same business as the corporation, would not be required to pay, and taxes on those businesses which only corporations engage in. The third tax which the Commission recommends that the provinces should forego consists of all the various forms of succession duty.

Recognize Fiscal Need

These adjustments, as above outlined, would still leave a condition of provincial finance with widely varying degrees of inequity as between the provinces themselves. It is therefore proposed that full recognition should

be accorded the doctrine of "fiscal need," and that after the appraisal of the situation in each province in comparison with the "average Canadian Standard," for some suitable period to be selected, a national Adjustment Grant should be awarded to the province by the Dominion; that this should be irrevocable but capable of revision and increase. Further provision is suggested for special emergency grants in the event of demonstrated need.

In order to assure all provinces fair and equal treatment in the matter of grants and for the protection of the taxpayer generally, the Commission recommends the establishment of a small permanent Finance Commission.

Other recommendations there are, all germane to the broad proposals here outlined. They represent largely refinement of detail and some are of a complementary or enabling nature. The basic plan, however, is submitted as the primary achievement of the Commission, deliberately designed to safeguard the autonomy of the provinces by assuring to each one the revenue necessary to provide services in accordance with the Canadian standard. Every province would be placed not only in a better, but also in a continuing safer position, than it is today. The estimated cost to the Dominion would, on the basis of the 1937 figures used by the Commission, be approximately \$40 million. It is well submitted that that is no high price to pay for the assurance and continuity of Canadian unity.



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Out of the Ocean

BY SYDNEY B. SELF

Eleventh of a series of articles on the opening of a new industrial era through the "chemical revolution."

THE ocean, long known as the greatest untapped source of chemicals, is soon going to be "mined" to produce magnesium, lightest metal in the world.

The ceaseless search of chemistry for new and better raw materials to meet modern needs, that has created synthetic textiles and rubber and gasoline and new steels that will stand unbelievable extremes of heat and pressure and corrosion, has made it possible to make this metal that is almost as light as balsa wood.

Magnesium after years of experiment and development has suddenly and dramatically come of age as a result of the enormous recent impetus that has come to airplane building.

Even more significant than the sudden jump in the use of this feather light metal, however, is its new source, the sea. It opens up untold possibilities of eventual low cost large scale production of all sorts of valuable chemicals and metals, perhaps even gold, if science decides that we need additional yellow metal badly enough.

The chemist has long been using the other vast reserves of nature as his hunting ground. The atmosphere around us, our coal and petroleum under ground, even our forests and our farm crops are being welded into new and more useful materials for industry to work with, and now finally the ocean is being harnessed.

As an "ore," the salt sea waves are about as low grade as it is possible to imagine, since they contain only about 1/10 of 1% of magnesium while some of the mineral magnesium ores run as high as 30% or more. However the miracles of chemistry have made it possible to extract this minute amount more efficiently from salt water than from minerals.

Dow Chemical's Plant

The venture in "sea mining" will start this year in a new \$5,000,000 chemical plant that Dow Chemical Co. is building down in Freeport, Texas, that will also probably be a nucleus for another major chemical operation some day.

The new plant will double Dow's present production and the production of the United States, since Dow is the only important producer. Only two years ago there were but 2,500 tons of magnesium made in America yearly. Now more than twice this amount is being made and soon the production will be five times that of 1938, somewhere around 25,000,000 pounds or 12,500 tons yearly.

Mining the ocean might seem a perilous and flighty enterprise for hard-headed business men to engage in, but Dow is an old hand in the chemistry of salt water and already has one major success in using the ocean as a chemical source to its credit.

Plant in North Carolina

Down on the coast of North Carolina a plant has been running for several years treating 137,000 gallons of sea water per minute to extract 60,000 pounds of bromine a day or 22,000,000 pounds a year. Bromine is a brown poisonous gas which is essential in making ethyl fluid for premium gasoline. Sea water contains only 67 parts of bromine per million so in comparison to this magnesium extraction should be easy. As for its being visionary, Dow takes about \$1,000,000 a year profits out of its fantastic scheme.

Dow is in the magnesium business because its great chemical plant out in the woods in Midland, Mich. is founded on a series of great brine wells which contain common salt called sodium chloride, calcium salts, magnesium salts and bromine salts all mixed in together.

Without going too deeply into the way the company grew from a small manufacturer of bromides for photographers to one of our greatest chemical enterprises, the plan of the business has been to use all of its valuable salts in all the ways possible and to build on new products as they logically came along.

Magnesium chloride is a salt that does not cut any great figure in the chemical world, but the pure metal magnesium is another matter. Its great possibilities set Dr. Herbert H. Dow and later his son who now heads the company to working on ways to make it and then on ways to make it useful to industry.

New Source and Processes

The reason for turning to the ocean is that demand for bromine for making ethyl gasoline, and now for magnesium, has far outstripped the need for some of the other products of the brine wells so, to avoid unbalancing its basic chemical operations at Midland, Dow has turned to new raw material sources and, to use them efficiently, has developed new processes. Most people think of magnesium as flashlight powder used by photographers, and for a long time that was its principle use because ways of using it in industry had not been worked out.

Magnesium might be called the little sister of aluminum. It is 30% lighter than aluminum, however, and is therefore even more useful where weight saving is a prime consideration. Like aluminum it required a great deal

of development work before it became really practical for industry to use it on a large scale.

One of the principle aims of chemistry always has been to find better materials for special uses and to save costs and expense wherever possible. Saving weight is of first importance to airplanes, because it makes it possible to carry more fuels and heavier loads of passengers. It is also, however, of almost equal importance in cutting costs of operating motor trucks, saving on shipping costs, and making household tools such as vacuum cleaners more easily handled by the housewife.

Treatment for Corrosion

Pure magnesium is soft and rather brittle and, since it is very active chemically, is easily corroded. So before it could be used in airplane engines and other places these difficulties had to be overcome. It is now sold almost entirely as an alloy composed of 90% to 95% magnesium and 5% to 10% aluminum. Corrosion has been overcome by special treatment that gives it a resistance surface film, or by painting it with some of the new synthetic resin varnishes.

Dow is the only important producer of the metal in this country, and it sells its alloys under the name of Dowmetal. Its largest consumer and the largest maker of alloys, castings and other forms of the metal is the American Magnesium Co. owned about half and half by the Aluminum Co. of America and General Aniline & Film Corp. American Magnesium sells its alloys under the name of Mazlo.

Bohn Aluminum also is an important consumer. Back in 1925 only 10,000 pounds of magnesium were sold in this country. In 1935, when it was first made, its price was around \$5 a pound; which came down to \$2 a pound in 1920 and to 50 cents a pound in 1925. It is now 28 cents a pound. Since it weighs one-fifth as much as copper, and one-quarter as much as cast iron, on a volume basis its present price is not very far out of line with some of the other better known metals.

Up until the last year or so production ran along at the rate of around 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds a year and the bulk of it went into a variety of industrial uses, but the great jump in airplane construction has brought a corresponding gain in the use of magnesium alloys. Now 60% to 70% of the metal goes to the airplane industry and, incidentally, it is said that the entire capacity of the country already has been contracted for a year ahead.

Half as Strong as Steel

Magnesium alloy shapes now are about half as strong as alloy steel shapes of the same size and corrosion has been so far overcome that magnesium parts are now used by the U.S. Navy on its seaplanes, which must stand tremendous corrosion from salt water.

Now the huge five-foot landing wheels on airplanes are made of magnesium alloys, saving more than 100 pounds over aluminum wheels. Airplane engines on the average use 50 pounds of magnesium alloy castings for crank cases, pumps, housings, pistons and other places.

For other uses very important savings in weight have been made which cut costs or help sell goods. White Sewing Machine, for example, has brought out a portable home sewing machine which weighs only 13 pounds against a weight of 65 pounds for the old type made of cast iron, so it can be conveniently carried about the house. Vacuum cleaner housings, portable typewriters, electric fans, and cameras also are being made of magnesium.

A big field is growing up in the textile industry for light weight parts which enable knitting machines and other equipment to run more smoothly and use less power.

Reduces Deadweight

Motor buses and trailers saving 9,000 or 10,000 pounds in dead weight are being used. High speed electric hand tools are made with magnesium housings so that the workman can handle them more easily and do better work, and other uses constantly are being found.

Dow is said to have spent 20 years of research work and \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 before magnesium alloys became available for industry. The metal is produced out in Midland by virtually the same kind of electric cell that Dow and other chemical companies use to make chlorine and caustic soda (alkali) from brine. In Dow's cell, chlorine comes out in pipes at one end and the molten metal at the base. It sounds simple but innumerable difficulties had to be overcome before this elusive metal could be safely and cheaply taken out of the salt water.

Until recently Europe, particularly Germany, has been ahead in the use of magnesium, although most of the European production has been from ores and not from brines. In 1938 world production of magnesium was about 22,000 metric tons, of which Germany produced 12,000 tons. With Dow's new production, America probably soon will lead the world in this new material as it does in so many of the other scientific industrial achievements.



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Father of Quads

BY WILLIAM J. McNULTY

HERE'S a Forgotten Man, who actually wants to stay unmemorized. The sh-sh man is William Mahaney, of Saint John, N.B.

Bill became the father of quadruplets on Christmas Day, 1923. Yet he absolutely refuses to step out and into the spotlight with his wife and the quartet.

Mrs. Mahaney does not share her hubby's antipathy to publicity in the least.

Oliva Dionne, of Callander, Ont., and Bill Mahaney, of Saint John, aren't brothers under the skin. From two angles at least. Oliva's resentment at being separated from his Quintuplets by the Ontario government has been palliated by his being placed on the bounty of that province, but he feels he has not received the proper measure of glorification due him as the pater of the five. He wants his pictures in the papers.

Within the same Dominion, Mahaney provides a sharp contrast. At no time has he been inveigled into talking or posing for publication. All the sales talk he has been bombarded with has gone over his head. He hasn't been softened up in the slightest by the deluge of entreaties. He consistently refuses to say one word for publication or to be pictured by anybody.

Money has been offered as a reward for his posing, but to no avail. This, despite Mahaney being in need of the lucre at all times. A family of eleven exerts a destroying influence on foods, clothing, footwear, and there is always rent to pay. He has had great difficulty in making both ends, income and expenditure, dovetail. A carpenter, by trade and choice, he has found his employment far from stabilized, this being particularly evident in the winter. Mahaney is a skilled artisan, not merely a hammer and saw manipulator. He can produce decorative cabinets, make and repair furniture.

A Severe Test

Recently, his adamant attitude was given a severe test. He explained the incident to a friend: "Along came an offer from a tobacco manufacturing company of \$35 each year, and also a full year's supply of tobacco every year for the balance of my life. I had to pose for a picture and give an endorsement of the tobacco. I would pose and endorse only the once but the \$35 and the supply of tobacco would come regularly every year. I could have easily praised the particular brand, too, for it is the only kind I use for my pipe smoking. I admit I was a trifle tempted, but only for a few minutes. I continue buying the tobacco I could get for nothing and \$35 to boot."

When the Mahaney Quadruplets made their radio debut at a St. John broadcasting station at the 1936 Christmastide, strenuous efforts were made to get Pop Mahaney to pose with the four children before the microphone, but the results were nil. Mrs. Mahaney took the quads to the radio station and posed with them, then hastening home to hear a song the three girls and one boy warbled over the air. Pop had the set all warmed up for the big broadcast, and the parents sat around with the balance of the family, doing the heavy listening.

Whenever Pop sees a visitor heading into his very modest domicile, he goes into seclusion. "I'm no hand for meetin' folks," he explains to those who have slipped into the house unbeknownst to him.

"It's no use arguing with Bill!" is the theme message of Mrs. Mahaney. She has been trying to induce her husband to cease avoiding public recognition ever since the quadruple birth, but she is just another voice crying in the wilderness. The powers of visualization are not essential to see Bill stays put when he takes a stand. For seventeen years he has successfully evaded publicity. And his decision to keep in the background is just as virile now as it was when the stork handed him that stunning four-way Christmas present in 1923.

Quads and Quints

Although the quadruplets and their mother are known personally and by sight to practically every man, woman and child in the Saint John zone, the number of persons who would recognize Mahaney on the street or anywhere else would be limited to about 50. His circulation is extremely narrow in radius. When not working, he is usually at home, unless forced out the back door when callers come in the front door.

The Yuletide of 1935 found the family saved from eviction by a donation of \$50 from the guardians of the Dionne Quints. The Mahaney Quads had written to the Quints seeking financial aid, revealing the threatened ousting from their home and loss of their furniture and other household effects. Instead of being homeless on Christmas Day as expected, the family was rescued from the precipice by the timely arrival of the telegraphed money from Dr. Allan R. Dafoe, sponsor of the Quints. The furniture, etc., was their own again and rental arrears paid and a month in advance.

On May 1, Mahaney took his family out of the quarters from which eviction had been threatened, and re-

turned to the section of the city in which the quads had been born, viz the south end. The family home had been located there since settling in St. John, with the exception of May 1, 1935 to May 1, 1936. The present quarters are within about 100 yards of the house in which the quads came into this mundane sphere.

The year away from the south end was a very unfavorable one for the Mahaneys. They became involved in a feud with the landlord, Matthew Valardo, his wife and children, and the threatened eviction was just one of the chapters in the year's bickering serial. Valardo claimed the Mahaneys were using his children as punching bags and footballs in their own yard. Although living in the same house, the two families became bitter enemies.

By a quirk of fate, a few days before quitting the Valardo premises, the Valardo baby became suddenly ill, while both parents were out. Mrs. Mahaney volunteered her assistance, her practical experience being credited with saving the landlord's child from death in convulsions.

A Newfoundlander

William Mahaney, the forgotten man who wants to remain forgotten, was born on the island colony of Newfoundland. He started his affiliation with carpentry as a boy of 12. His schooling was very limited. Eager to test the green fields of the mainland, he joined the crew of a fishing and trading schooner, plying between Newfoundland and Nova Scotian ports.

While the vessel was at Lunenburg, N.S., Mahaney met Lyda Oickle, of Bridgewater, located near Lunenburg on the south Atlantic shore of Nova Scotia. That meeting found the Newfoundlander carrying one of Danyell Cupid's darts in the right ventricle. William and Lyda were married at Bridgewater six months later, and Bill gave up the sea. The home was established at Bridgewater, and the groom set out to get work in the shipyards of the south shore.

After several years, decision was made to move to Saint John, where larger opportunities with the larger population were envisaged by the Mahaneys. One child had been born to them at Bridgewater.

When the Quads were born, a women's organization of Bridgewater arranged for a triumphal homecoming of Lyda and Bill and all their progeny, with the accent on the quartet. A public reception was booked for the family in a local hall. The Quads were then eight months old. The arrangements were made without taking Bill into consideration, it seems, and the reception was minus the pappy of the group. The mayor, members of the Canadian parliament and of the provincial assembly, and clergymen interceded, but Bill held his ground.

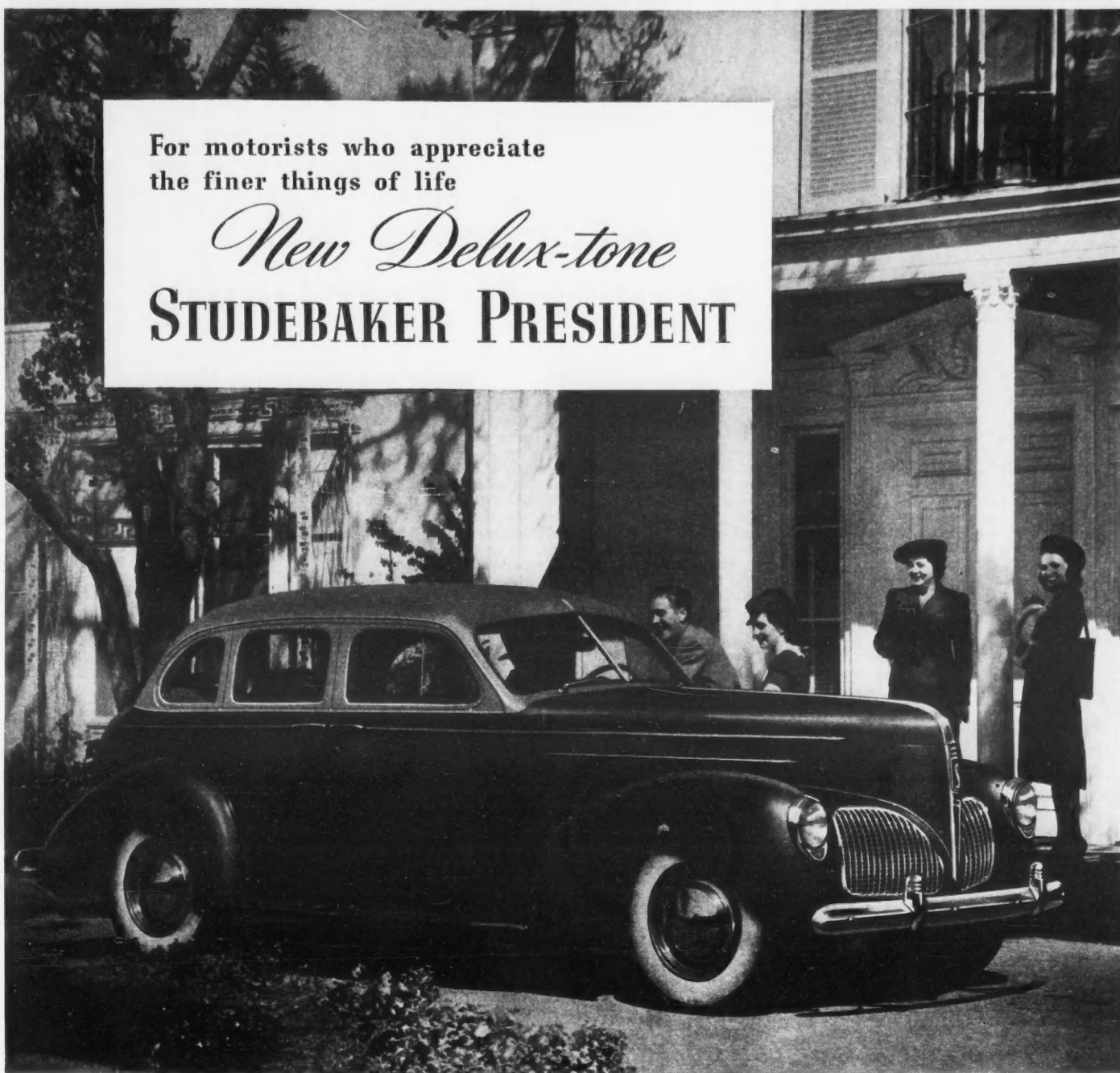
Finally, a petition, signed by about every resident of the town of Bridgewater and also the adjacent town of Lunenburg, was submitted to Bill Mahaney. With no response. Mrs. Mahaney and the children participated in the public reception at Bridgewater and another in Lunenburg a day later, with all expenses paid and a cash gift. Bill kept out of sight as usual, and at home.

No Carnival

The promoter of a series of annual expositions in the maritime provinces and proprietor of a carnival wanted to book the Mahaney Quads and their parents as a special attraction, but Pop refused to extract his monkey

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wrench from the equipment. Mrs. Mahaney appeared with the Quads at a motor show held in Amherst, N.S. in a singing and dancing routine she has been developing for the Quads, but Bill remained in Saint John.

Mrs. Mahaney never overlooks an opportunity to pose her Quads and herself for photographs, or to participate in some publicity via the printed word. She collects a fee for each posing, this fee ranging from \$3 upwards. She has also had a large quantity of postcard and cabinet photos made of the Quads, with and without herself in the shot. She

offers the pictures for sale to visitors at her home.

The Quads take after their mother in the warbling. She was a choir singer back home in Bridgewater before her marriage.

Privacy Difficult

Bill admits to not having fully recovered from the shock of becoming a four-way pappy in one birth. Two days later he became a grandpappy for the first time, his oldest son having become a daddy at the age of 23.

He had less difficulty staying in the background in those months fol-

lowing the quadruple birth than in recent years. Nobody manifested interest in the father of the Quads, all attention being focused on the mother and the children, during an intensive campaign on the part of local health organizations to keep the quartet alive, and nurse the mother back to normalcy in strength. There were times when it seemed impossible to raise all of the Quads out of their infancy, but these emergencies passed over.

Since the three girls and one boy who comprise the Mahaney Quadruplets have been going to school, it has not been so easy for Mahaney

to keep out of the public eye. Recently, he was annoyed by crowds which gathered to watch him remodelling the exterior of a bakery. While making quarters for inside loafing, he was hampered by outside loafing.

The three girls in the quartet are Edith Mae, Lyda Christine and Edna Louise, and the lone representative of the uncomely sex is John Douglas, who incidentally is the biggest of the four. There were five children in the Mahaney family before the quadruple birth, all arriving singly, and two more have arrived singly since.



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The Church of St. Mary Magdalene

BY GWETHALYN GRAHAM

THERE are only two places in Toronto really worth visiting," remarked an American stage star who was playing at the Royal Alexandra last year. "One of them is the Chinese collection in the Royal Ontario Museum, and the other is the Church of St. Mary Magdalene." Subsequently it developed that he had heard of the Chinese collection in Boston, and of St. Mary Magdalene's two choirs and Dr. Healey Willan, in New York.

A Canadian pianist dropped into the Madeleine in Paris a few years ago and found herself listening to one of the Willan settings of the "Missa Brevis." Seven compositions of Dr. Willan were played and sung in seven different New York churches during the past Christmas season, and ten years ago, the New York Times devoted an article to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in which it was stated that the quality of the music and the singing was unsurpassed on the continent.

St. Mary's is of national rather than local interest, yet it is perhaps better known in the United States than it is in Canada. It is not unusual to encounter otherwise well-informed Toronto people who know nothing about the church, nor to meet people in New York and Boston

and Chicago who appear to know all about it. The visitors' book in the vestibule contains the names of Canadians from Halifax to Vancouver, of Americans from various parts of the United States, and some from across the Atlantic. These visitors from out of town come only because they have read about St. Mary Magdalene's or, like the American actor, they have been told about it. St. Mary's is not listed with other churches in the tourists' guide to Toronto or in the Saturday papers; few, if any hotel officials in the city can tell you how to get there, and there is no mention of it in the telephone directory. Telephones cost money, and the church has no money. Yet in the cultural field it is one of the few internationally recognized Canadian achievements. As a nation we have as yet done little of which it cannot be said that it is better done somewhere else. There are better symphony orchestras, better statues, better libraries, better art galleries and better architecture, but there is no better Chinese collection or finer church music on this continent.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene

is a fairly large and rather shabby Romanesque structure surrounded by small and shabby houses in a district of Toronto which has seen more prosperous days. Outside the building is red brick, and inside it is stone, wood, and plaster which is cracking and badly in need of paint. Most of the parishioners are poor, and some are on relief. There is a devoted and over-worked vicar, and a group of equally devoted Anglican sisters living in the convent next door, who provide for the spiritual and material needs of the neighborhood children, particularly at times like Christmas. There is a large mortgage and a minute bank balance which occasionally melts away altogether. There is Dr. Healey Willan, regarded by the outside world not only as Canada's greatest composer, but also as one of the greatest living authorities on Gregorian and Tudor music. There is a sanctuary choir of eight men, and up in the high west gallery at the back of the church, a mixed choir of eighteen men and women.

To Dr. Willan, religion and music are one and indissoluble. He is convinced that much which masquerades

as church music is not, and that only the very best is good enough. Bad music, vulgar music or even just mediocre music in a church service is blasphemy. In the choirs at St. Mary Magdalene's there are no star parts. Just as Dr. Willan believes that music is an integral but never a dominant part of the service as a whole, each voice in his choir must be subordinated to the one perfectly blended unit of sound. Any individual singer who once exhibits ambitions to take a more prominent part is not given a second chance.

Before he came to St. Mary Magdalene's in the autumn of 1921, Dr. Willan had been organist and choir-master in other churches, both English and Canadian. He had suffered from the free advice of clergy and congregation; he had been restless and unhappy under the necessity of producing music which was somebody else's idea of good music, but which often did not come anywhere near the rigid standards of Dr. Healey Willan. It was only when he moved to St. Mary's—from one of the wealthiest churches in Toronto to one of the poorest—that he found a vicar who not only loved good music, but who also understood it sufficiently well to realize that one of the world's greatest living authorities on

the subject could safely be left to his own devices.

On the last Sunday of the pre-Willan régime, the choir of St. Mary Magdalene's ambled through the usual series of Anglican compositions which were no better and no worse than those heard in a few thousand other Canadian churches on the same day. The following Sunday there was plainsong dating from the 2nd century which might have been sung in the catacombs of Rome; there were motets, fauxbourdons, chorales, Kyries, a Sanctus, Benedictus, Gloria, Credo and Agnus Dei with music from four hundred to a thousand years old. One year later a Montreal paper sent its musical editor to hear the Christmas services, and in his column of the next Saturday the editor wrote: "St. Mary's has gained a Dominion-wide reputation." Nine years later the New York Times article altered the word "Dominion-wide" to "international."

Doing Without Money

The history of St. Mary Magdalene's during the past twenty years is curiously romantic, and a rather unique example of what can be done without money. You may go there a dozen times before it suddenly strikes you that there is something very odd about the music used by the sanctuary choir. (The gallery choir is high above your head at the back of the church, so you can't see

what's going on there.) Instead of the usual books or folded sheets of music, the choir in the Sanctuary are singing from pieces of paper, mostly of different shapes and sizes. In the middle of an antiphon, the cantor may suddenly reach down to the rack in front of him, bring up another piece of paper and continue imperceptibly from that. A moment later, the other members of the choir do the same thing, either together or separately. It would be interesting to find out how many different scraps of paper are required for each service. The explanation for the unusual appearance of the music is the fact that owing to the lack of money, almost all the parts used by the twenty-eight members of the two choirs have been copied by themselves in their spare time.

When Dr. Willan called his first choir-practice in the autumn of 1921, he had two books, the standard hymnal of the Church of England, and a copy of the "Liber Usualis" borrowed from the public library. The Liber Usualis gives the plainsong melody for introits, graduals, alleluias, offertories, communions and antiphons proper to each Sunday, Feast or Saint's Day of the Christian year. With the exception of the chants for the psalms, which are believed to be more than two thousand years old, most of the music dates from the 2nd to the 10th century. The most generally known plainsong is probably "O Come Emmanuel" which, according to Dr. Willan, belongs to the transitional period of 800 to 1000 A.D.

All that is given in the Liber Usualis is a single line of melody in archaic script. This had first to be taken and harmonized for full choir by Dr. Willan, then the various parts written down for use on the same Sunday, Feast or Saint's Day of the following year. In this way, over a period of twenty years, St. Mary Magdalene's has come to possess eighty-two complete sets of plainsong which do not exist anywhere else in the world. In addition, Dr. Willan has done eight settings of the Missa Brevis, as well as a large number of motets, sequences and chorales. Hundreds of sheets of paper covered with notations and words in pen and ink are stacked in cupboards in the vestibule of the church. It is impossible to set a value upon the contents of those cupboards. The plainsong collection is the result of twenty years of tireless labor and devotion to an ancient and beautiful form of music which was largely unknown in Canada before 1921, and which, said Dr. Willan simply a few years ago, "was in danger of being overlooked."

In return for years of work, for the endless effort required to attain such high perfection in singing, as well as the drudgery involved in so much copy-work, the choir of St. Mary Magdalene's have received nothing beyond gratitude and appreciation. Before the depression, each singer used to contribute ten cents a month to a fund which was used to make gifts to the church, but during the past few years the fund has had to be discontinued. It is difficult enough for some of the members of the finest organization of its kind in America to find the forty or fifty cents needed for carfare to services and choir-practices each week.

A Communal Enterprise

From the priest and Dr. Willan down through the congregation to the smallest negro altar boy, musically and in every other way, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene is a communal enterprise. The various elements which together constitute a unique and balanced whole could not be uprooted and distributed among other churches without losing almost all their value. A music critic writing in a Toronto paper a few years ago devoted almost half his column to proving that even the architecture of the church was necessary to the total effect. The music is not an ornament or a trimming. Since most of it antedates the Reformation by hundreds of years, it belongs with High Church ritual. That ritual demands a good deal from the congregation as well as from the priest, the organist and the choir, and whether they realize it or not, the parishioners at St. Mary Magdalene's have received a fairly intensive training over the past twenty years. They can sing music which would baffle the average congregation.

It is the nightmare of everyone intimately associated with St. Mary's that something will happen to their church. The unqualified praise of Americans in New York and Boston, musical authorities in England, Canadians in Vancouver and Halifax, and the Torontonians who pack the church at Midnight Mass at Christmas, is very pleasant but not sustaining. The communal enterprise requires less than six thousand dollars a year, including everything from salaries to the distribution of food and clothing, and the other functions performed by any church with a poor parish, but that six thousand dollars is becoming increasingly difficult to find. There was a ghastly series of accidents in Holy Week last year, when all in the space of three days, the drains backed up, the ancient furnace refused to work, the long-suffering bank pointed out that St. Mary's account was in even worse condition than usual, and the famous choirs sang to the steady accompaniment

(Continued on Next Page)

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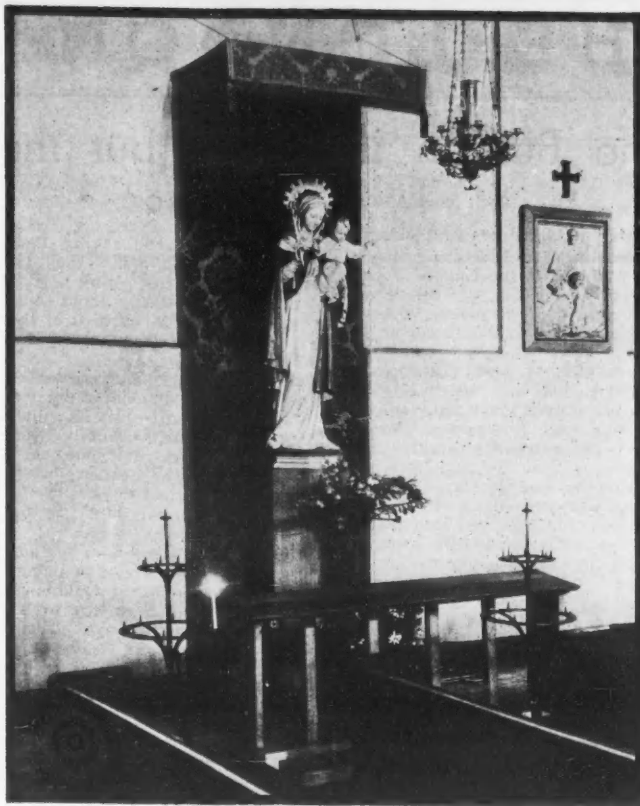
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ALTAR OF THE VIRGIN at St. Mary Magdalene's, Toronto.

At A Paris Depot

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

Paris, May 11.

THE soldier stands face to face with his girl, his hands on her waist, under her jacket. The officer holds his girl by her arms. The soldier kisses his girl unashamedly. The officer kisses his girl with his eyes. None of the four speaks at all.

The French are a talkative people. On the crowded platform hardly a word is heard. What is there to say now that has not been said before? What is apprehended that was not long since apprehended? What has come that was not awaited?

"Sincerely trusts" . . . "Conscience of mankind" . . . "Respects neutrality" . . . "Rights of non-belligerents" . . .

Hitler's troops without warning crossed the frontiers of Luxemburg, Holland and Belgium Friday, May 10, 1940, at dawn. They dropped into Holland in Dutch uniforms, from parachutes. Men from Mars.

"We shall breed a new race out of an élite, trained to hardness, cruelty, violence; supermen, leading masses. On them we shall found a new Reich that will last for a thousand years."

"The supermen will be ingenious, treacherous, masterful. The masses will be uniform, with arms that rise and fall rhythmically, voices that cry hoarsely, rhythmically, 'Sieg Heil!'"

"First the men from Mars, and then the masses. Breed them, mothers! Prizes for the most fertile! Equality for the illegitimate! Born in love or lust or for a bonus, all are equal, all alike, one folk, one Reich, one Fuehrer."

The soldiers on the Paris railway station are uniformed, but they are not uniform. Men of yesterday, why has each of you a different face? You, so diverse, so individual; you, with the ascetic bones and the cynical eyes; you, little soldier with the gleeful mouth of a peasant epicurean; you, lovers of books and you, lover of your girl, and you with the nervous lips—you have got to meet the man of tomorrow, No. 1135 type B.

The soldier holds his little girl on his shoulder; she has big, wet black eyes, like the eyes in a drawing by Laurencin. He strokes her hair—the hair of his individual little girl, a French child, precious, rare.

"The French birth rate is stable, the small family is the rule. The family is the basis of society. One

has the number of children that one can support and educate."

"This one is clever and shall go to the lycée."

"Demographically speaking, the French are a dying race. There are 42,000,000 French and 80,000,000 Germans. The Third Reich needs room for its growing population."

"Make room, little father, make room!" Nobody smiles, nobody sings. What! No Tipperary? No Madelon?

A woman in black holds her son in her arms. Tears flow down her face. His lip trembles slightly. The women of Sparta exposed their weakling children to the elements. They sent them into battle with the cry, "Return with your sword or on it!"

But Homer, whose name is given to the age of heroes, was blind.

"Man for man the French army is the best in the world."

The boy is nine years old. He stands apart, while his father and mother say something to each other, swift and low. He wears his Sunday suit. He cries bitterly but without noise.

"Nazi youth do not weep."

THE whistle blows. The officer holds his girl's cheek to his. The soldier kisses his girl on the mouth. Just once more!

Nobody watches any one else. No one pretends. No one is pretending anything.

"Kill a Boche for me, darling."

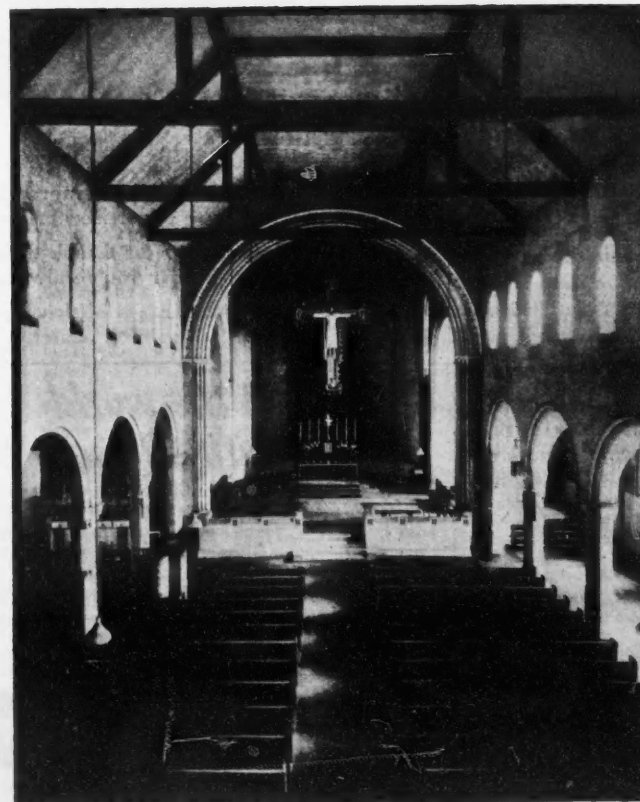
Didn't they say that in the last war?

No one says a word about Boche or killing. Not a word. Not a flag. Not a salute . . . not an au revoir. They pull apart, and the men crowd into the cars. They wear good woollen uniforms and good thick boots.

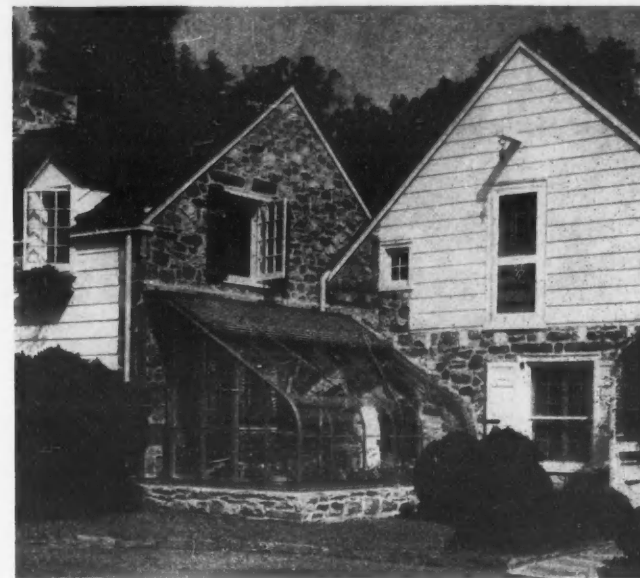
They look through the open windows—a thousand faces, a thousand different faces, not one like another, not one common expression, not one replaceable face. Now, at last, they smile, kindly, comfortably, understandingly. The women and the girls stand together, but each alone, each surrounded by a little space of loneliness and separateness, each alone in her tears.

The train begins to move. The men wave. The women wave and weeping, smile.

No one calls "Vive la France!" There goes France.



NAVE AND CHANCEL of St. Mary Magdalene's, Toronto, where Dr. Healey Willan's choir performs its famous liturgical music.



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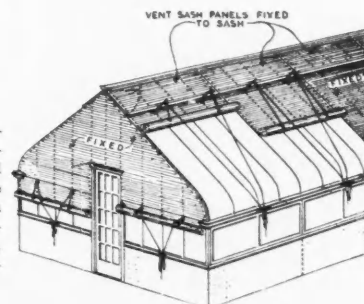
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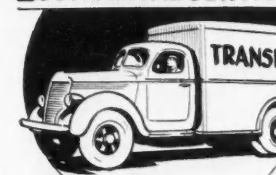
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THE FRONT PAGE

Unique in journalism is SATURDAY NIGHT'S "Front Page", where the events of the week are commented upon with gravity or gaiety as the case may be. The Editors reserve the right to choose which attitude.

THE PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY NIGHT, the Canadian Illustrated Weekly

St. Mary Magdalene

(Continued from Page 16)

of water dripping from the leaking roof into a series of tin pans placed at intervals up and down the south aisle. Even the priest and Dr. Willan may have become temporarily discouraged. However, the roof got mended somehow, the bank account was restored to its normal balance running to two figures, and the church is sometimes quite warm.

Twenty years of work, a plainsong collection which exists nowhere else in the world, a vast quantity of other

music which represents the best produced in the Christian Church over a period of nineteen hundred years but which was "in danger of being overlooked" as well as the immeasurable effort required to attain such beauty in the singing of extremely difficult music, were summed up by Dr. Willan not long ago when he said, during an address on the subject of church music, "All we have done we have done for two reasons: we believe in it and we love it, for what it is, and for what it stands for."



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THE LONDON LETTER

The Burden is Heavy but the Back Willing

April 22nd, 1940.

BY P.O'D.

THIS is the time of year when farmers set about shearing their sheep. And this is the time of year when the Chancellor of the Exchequer turns back his sleeves, takes his clippers firmly in hand, and proceeds to remove whatever wool we have been able to grow. It seems likely that he will take nearly all of it—with probably a good many snippets of skin, too. The general effect is to make one extremely sensitive to draughts.

Tomorrow is Budget Day. There is no use worrying about it. We'll know soon enough. And the odd thing about it is that nobody seems to be worrying—nothing like the general chorus of wailings and warnings that used to go up when the Income Tax was about half what it is now. People know that the new Budget will be a snorter, just as the last one was—only worse. So they brace themselves in grim silence for the shock.

Perhaps the most depressing feature of the whole bleak business is the knowledge that no matter how high the taxation, and no matter how all-embracing its application, there is no chance in the world of paying even half the war-bill out of revenue. In fact, it is estimated that about a third is the best the nation can hope to pay as it goes. The rest will have to be met by borrowings.

It looks as if we are all going to be poor for a long time to come. What else could be expected with a national expenditure of about £3,000,000,000? Colossal, isn't it? No wonder people feel that it is no good grumbling. They may even feel a certain pride at being expected to find all that money. If you are called upon to carry a burden, there is a sort of thrill in knowing that it is the biggest and heaviest in all history. Fortunately the back is strong, and the heart is stout. They need to be.

New Railway Rates

While people are being very brave and stoical about the impositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—

sitting up in bed and taking their medicine like little men—they indemnify themselves by doing a good deal of hearty grumbling about some of the other financial burdens of the time. The new railway rates, for instance.

Last week an all-round increase of ten per cent was announced by the Minister of Transport—just like that, without any argument about it. And these increases affect everyone, even down to fares on the London Transport system. The road services are to be included at a later date. So no one will be let off.

Naturally all this means a further increase in the general cost of living. But it is hard to see how it could have been avoided. One must try to be fair, even to the railways. Their costs have gone up, and heavy burdens have been placed upon them by the requirements of the Government. It is inevitable that ordinary customers should be expected to pay at least part of the bill. Most of it, in fact.

After the last war the Government handed over to the railways a lump sum of £60,000,000 in payment for the use of the railways during the war-years. But this time it is not intended to let the debt accumulate in this way. The authorities aim at working on a carry-for-cash basis. And the railways have, in fact, been paid for their services up to the present.

Furthermore, the Government has agreed to pay the railways indemnity for the inevitable dislocation of their work and the consequent loss of revenue—up to a maximum of £400,000 a week. Nothing so far has been paid on this account, but it is likely that the bill will soon be presented. It is sure to be a big one.

Obviously the more money the railways can get from the public, the smaller will be the margin which the Government will have to cover. Hence the new rates. Those lads at Westminster don't seem to overlook very much.

One of the chief advisers of the Government on all matters of transportation is Lord Ashfield, the head of the London Transport Board. A few days ago he was confirmed in the appointment for another term of years. It was a pure matter of form. It is difficult even to think of the Transport Board without him at the head of it.

Lord Ashfield has had a remarkable career. But that is not surprising, for he is a remarkable man. He would have gone a long way on and up, no matter where his circumstances placed him. But, for the particular career he adopted, it was his good fortune that his family moved, when he was only a boy, to the United States. There he got all his early training. It must have been good, for at the age of twenty-one he was manager of the Detroit street-railway system.

In 1907 he came to London to advise our traction magnates on the reorganization of the transport system—if it could be called a system, so haphazardly had it been developed. It was to have been a year's job for him, but he has been here ever since.

That London transport is today one of the biggest, most highly organized, and most efficient systems of its kind in the world—if not the biggest and best of them all—is chiefly due to him. He knew what ought to be done, and he knew how to get it done.

Though an Englishman by birth and a Londoner by more than thirty years' residence, Lord Ashfield retains a good many traces of his early American training—especially in his accent. And he has a habit of seeing for himself how the job is getting on, dropping in quite unexpectedly and informally in a way that is perhaps more characteristic of American executives than of British ones.

Many a time have I seen him hanging on a strap in a crowded Underground train. Just to see what it felt like, I suppose—or perhaps to see how many more people could be crowded in. These transportation kings like to see every square foot of

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"Epic About a Nonentity"

In spite of a preliminary campaign of ballyhoo that even Dr. Goebbels might have envied, it cannot be said that "Gone With the Wind" is taking London by storm. Most of the more responsible critics have been distinctly cool to it, and some of them frankly hostile. "An epic about a nonentity" is the way one of them describes it, and goes on to say that three hours and forty minutes of an arrogant little vulgarian like Scarlett O'Hara is more than anyone should be asked to endure.

It may be, of course, that the public will like it better than the critics. The public very often does. And by all accounts the three big cinemas in central London, where the film is being shown, are packed for every performance—though that may be due very largely to the ballyhoo.

In the meantime, the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association, of which practically all the exhibitors in the country are members, is up in arms about the onerous terms being demanded by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer—greatly increased prices and seventy per cent of the takings. The C.E.A. insists that it simply cannot be done. And, unless the film goes on packing houses in London, it probably won't be done.

So far as London is concerned, M-G-M has at present nothing to worry about. Of the three cinemas at which the film is being shown, it owns the Empire and the Ritz and holds the lease of the Palace. But in the Provinces it is different. There the C.E.A. is very nearly omnipotent, and is not in the least inclined to yield to Hitlerian tactics.

Mr. Sam Eckman, the head of M-G-M in this country, has a difficult job on his hands. But then he gets a salary of £46,000 a year—rather more than the whole British War Cabinet—so perhaps he will manage. He ought to be a pretty good diplomatist at that price.

Sir Henry Wood

Admirers of that amazing veteran, Sir Henry Wood, had hoped that he would be able to go on conducting the Queen's Hall promenade concerts until he had completed his fiftieth year with them—which would surely be an all-time long. Dash it all, he would only be seventy-six! And what is that in this country of perennially youthful old men?

Such was the popular hope, but fate and the B.B.C. have decided otherwise. In fact, the B.B.C. have refused to sponsor this year's series, which are to be carried on by the London Philharmonic Society. And the series is to be Sir Henry's last as their conductor—his forty-sixth! Not so good as fifty, but still not bad.

Almost as astonishing as the persistence of Sir Henry with the conductor's baton is the persistence of the "Proms" themselves. It was back in 1895 that they were started—before the Boer War, since that is how we count time nowadays—and they have gone on every year since without a break. There have indeed been years when it was a close-run thing whether they survived or not. But always someone or some association has turned up, as the Philharmonic Society is doing now, with the requisite backing. And the show has been able to go on.

That the "Proms" are great concerts, or that Sir Henry himself is a great conductor, I don't think any music critic would seriously maintain. In fact, the critics have usually been just a little patronizing in their attitude. Sir Henry is no Beecham or Toscanini. But he is a sound and fine musician, who has done more for the popular appreciation of great music in this country than almost any other man of his time. And no British conductor has a larger or more devoted following. Those farewell "Proms" of his promise to be tremendous occasions—if not musically, then sentimentally.



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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 18, 1940

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Economic Stresses Force Nazi Hand

BY R. M. COPER

The conquests of Denmark and Norway leave the German economic position absolutely unimproved. On the other hand, the Norwegian campaign draws heavily on the German economic resources.

The seizure of Sweden would have helped the Nazis greatly if it had been carried out and consolidated before the Western Front flared up in a full fledged war. If it comes now it will not be much more than a "victory" for home consumption.

The attempt to invade Rumania would, at this stage, have been economically logical for the Nazis. It has not been done for political reasons (Stalin!), or because the German economy cannot stand the strain of the second front. If it will be attempted at some future date, the attempt will signify the last desperate endeavour to get out of an economically hopeless position.

In the meantime, the thrust against Holland and Belgium must be judged on the same basis.

THE events of the last few days, and the apparent change in the intensity of warfare provoke the desire to assess once more the strength of Nazi Germany's economic main pillars. The enquiry will appropriately start with the economic value to the Nazis of the conquests they have made since the beginning of war.

It has become a commonplace to say that this war is an economic as much as a military, political, and diplomatic war. Yet the conclusions from this notion are often neglected in general discussions of the position. The withdrawal of Allied troops from South Norway, for instance, has steeped many people in deep gloom. But, whatever it may mean from the psychological viewpoint, it should not detract from the fact that the German invasion of Norway was undertaken for economic reasons, and that in this respect it has utterly failed.

Even the military effect of the invasion is reduced to small proportions by the additional strain it exerts on the Nazi economy. Look alone at gasoline.

Gasoline Troubles

The Nazis could not expect, of course, to find gasoline in Norway. So they have to transport it to their Norwegian aerodromes. For if their planes were to fly from Germany to Norwegian bases under their own power, using those bases only as a break on the journey to Scotland, no gas would be saved. By sea gas cannot be taken to Norway, except across the Baltic. This means that the gas has to be transhipped from Danube barges into tank cars, travel across the whole of Germany to the shores of the Baltic, there to be transhipped into tankers, to be taken to, say, Oslo, there again to be transhipped into tankers to be taken to the Nazis' Norwegian aerodromes.

But the invasion of Norway was probably quite as much undertaken as a preliminary to invading Sweden, which would economically be an enormous prize. However, we see that the Nazis seem to be holding the invasion of Sweden up their sleeve for the production of a "victory" in case the campaign in Holland and Belgium does not go well for them. In this case the occupation of Sweden will certainly be of much less economic value to them than it would have been, had it been carried out, and consolidated, before the onslaught on Holland and Belgium. In the meantime there are the Nazis in Norway, involved in a costly campaign which, far from enhancing their economic strength, draws heavily on their economic resources; and which, even if successfully carried out to Sweden, will be too late economically to support the full war in the West this summer.

Denmark

There remains, of course, Denmark. Its conquest is definitely an item on the credit side of the Nazi economic accounts. But it is somewhat in the nature of a windfall of a thousand dollars coming to a financier who is about to fail for a million dollars. In any case, events have shown in the last few days that the windfall has not removed the Nazis' necessity for a Blitzkrieg.

We are not a military expert, but it would take a great deal to convince us that what the Nazis are doing is anything but trying here and there and everywhere in the hope of winning a military decision.

Certainly either side is looking for military victory. But the Nazis have only military means at their disposal. The Allies have also economic means. This has not changed a whit in spite of all military Nazi attempts, and it cannot change for political reasons.

On the face of it the seizure of Denmark seems literally to put some more "beef" into the present and future Nazi Blitzkrieg; or perhaps not quite so literally, because the beef consists chiefly of bacon and eggs.

Notwithstanding this impression, however, Denmark in the hands of the Nazis typifies the killing the hen

which lays the golden eggs; that is to say if the war lasts beyond next winter. Denmark is a heavy importer of food for her cattle, pigs, and poultry. Germany is in the same boat, though proportionately not quite so heavily. But the degree does not matter at all here. The relevant fact is that Germany cannot spare Denmark any feed whatever.

Danish Livestock

Naturally the Nazis will husband Denmark's livestock resources as far as possible. They will not rush in and kill the country's livestock. They can fairly easily maintain most of the cattle, hogs, and poultry through the summer, and although this may not give them much fat for the winter, it may give them a supply of meat. Denmark's livestock is relatively great as compared with Germany's. But if we extend the picture beyond Denmark and Germany to some other countries we see something rather startling (the figures relate to 1938):

	Cattle	Hogs	Poultry
Germany	19,911,200	23,481,328	88,529,600
Denmark	3,183,000	2,845,000	27,600,000
Poland	10,539,000	7,480,000	-
Czechoslovakia	4,938,133	612,166	33,575,042
Slovakia	1,398,714	428,000	-

We see that the great volume of Czech and Polish livestock at their disposal has not mitigated the German difficulties. Who would expect then that the Danish resources could do it? In view of what they have at their disposal in Poland and Czechoslovakia it is obvious that the Nazis do not need the Danish livestock, or that they cannot make use of the Polish and Czech livestock.

In fact they cannot make use of any, because they cannot get it into Germany. The state of their railways does not permit it. But they will certainly, if mass slaughtering becomes necessary, begin in Denmark, because it is nearest to the German industrial districts which have the greatest deficiency of foodstuffs. And even if the Nazis cannot make use of it, a great part of Denmark's livestock will have to be slaughtered for lack of feed.

Transportation

A little incident will serve to illustrate the German transportation situation. When at the beginning of this year Sweden was, due to the German blockade of Allied shipping in the Baltic, short of coal and coke, and when this threatened to paralyze her industry and transportation system with corresponding effect on Germany's iron ore requirements, Germany agreed to supply Sweden with the coal and coke she needed. But under the trade agreement which was concluded by the two countries Sweden had to send 500 railway freight cars to Germany in order to take the coal from the mines to the Baltic.

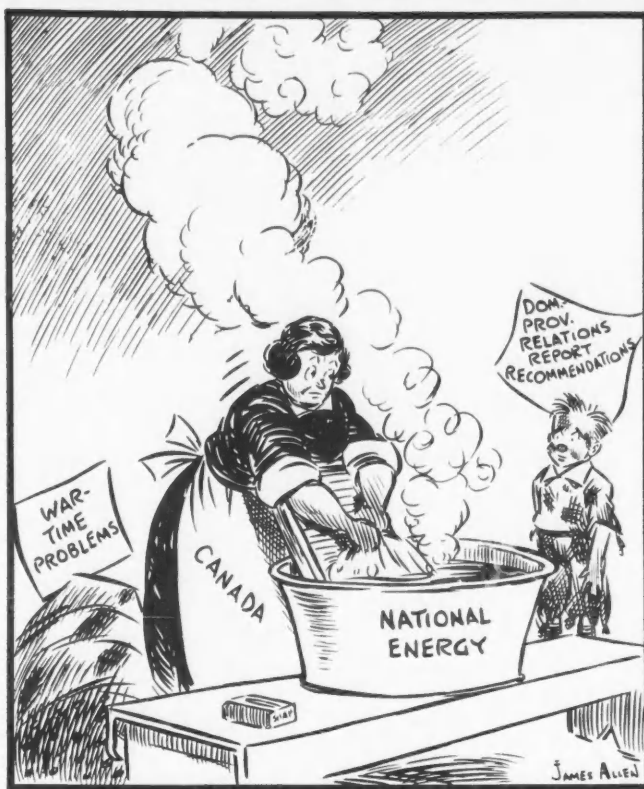
Unfortunately for the Nazis the only commodity of which Germany has even in war an exportable surplus, coal, is not easily transportable, especially if all the major sea export routes are closed, and the trade has to be managed by the already heavily overtaxed and rundown railway system.

We see, then, that the recent expansion of territory under Nazi domination, that is the seizures of Denmark and Norway, has not changed the Nazi position with regard to animal fats and meat. What, then, about cereals?

Here we have to break through the accepted rules of stocktaking, and include in our calculation also items which do not belong to the Nazis, but which they undoubtedly covet, not only for the sake of cereals.

Holland and Belgium

There can be no doubt that, if the Nazis had politically a freer hand than they have left themselves through their countless misfired intrigues, their most logical objective would now be South-East Europe; as cogently as immediately upon the outbreak of war it would have been Belgium. If, in-



GOOD TIME FOR A CLEAN-UP

stead, Hitler has turned towards Holland and Belgium, militarily the hardest nuts on the plate within his reach, there is, first of all, Stalin in the background. And if political reasons prevent Hitler from attempting the obvious for his economic benefit; and if at the same time he replaces sensible action by action for action's sake, this urge to do something is naturally inspired by the necessity of obtaining an immediate decision on account of economic reasons.

The notion is somewhat different from the traditional notion that Germany's geographic position is such that quick victory is her only chance in any war. This was quite correct in the 1914 political constellation. But now, with only one front, there would be no need for Germany to force a quick decision if her political, and with it her economic, position had been made waterproof before the war began.

If this had been done, no blockade of her coasts would have prevented Ger-

many from obtaining everything that is vital in war. However, the Nazi regime has neglected this aspect politically and economically. Not only did it make trade with Germany a nuisance for everyone concerned, but it had reduced its economy at least one year before the outbreak of war to a state which the Allied economies will reach only after a long time of hostilities though in varying degrees.

That under such conditions the Nazis started the war at all, shows more strikingly than anything else to which extent this war is economically conditioned; though the underlying economic cause is fundamentally different from what is usually believed to be the economic background. With their economy as it was last fall the Nazis could not have continued at peace, and they would, in view of the armaments in potential enemy countries, not have had the slightest chance of winning a war unless they had been able to win a war un-

(Continued on Page 23)

Exchange Control and the Tourist Trade

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

With tourist travel to Europe stopped by the war, and with American dollars commanding a premium in Canada, Canadians are fondly hoping for a banner flow of U.S. tourists to the Dominion this year. But there are difficulties.

Will the U.S. tourist bring U.S. dollars and exchange them for Canadian dollars at the official rate, or will he acquire Canadian dollars at the open market rate before he comes? The Canadian authorities want him to do the former, but he is much more likely to do the latter, if he is allowed to. And if he is not allowed to, will he come?

If Canada is accommodating in this respect, it will provide a lot of tourist service for very little return in the form of wanted U.S. funds; if it is not, it is likely to get fewer tourists. Furthermore, in the latter case, the standing of Canadian dollars in the U.S. would suffer, particularly as we have already ceased redemption of those dollars through the normal exchange channels.

THE tourist season is at hand, and special importance is attached to it this year, because of the war, and the dangers and difficulties that arise therefrom. Canada is comparatively free and accessible, but it remains to be seen whether our active participation in the war will on the one hand deter our people from vacationing outside our boundaries, and whether on the other hand the movement of visitors in this direction will be increased or restricted.

In recent discussions of the subject, there has been a lot of loose and wishful thinking, to the effect that, for lack of enough other places to go, Americans will pour large amounts of money into Canada this summer, merely to see our country, live here for a time, and enjoy our recreational facilities; that we in turn stay pretty much at home; and that we can at the same time regulate the business in such a way as to pile up a huge surplus of United States money.

A Delicate Business

There are several difficulties in the way. The fact is that while vacations are firmly implanted in the high living standards of Americans and Canadians, a vacation in a given direction is one of the least essential things. The whole business of tourism is exceedingly delicate, and can be radically changed by prejudice or by regulation. As an export industry it is

less dependable than wheat, or metals, or newsprint.

We had a parallel experience about twenty years ago, when liquor was available in Canada but the United States was still dry. Convenient Canadian cities, such as Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, were packed with American conventions and American visitors, so that Canadian hotels got an exaggerated idea of their importance, and Canadian provinces over-estimated the possibilities of the liquor tax. We could not help it, when that business faded out. The recent growth has been on a much healthier foundation. But it is far from fool-proof.

Mass Tourism

Tourism as a whole has been a fickle industry, because of wars and social changes. The famous spas of central Europe suffered in the last war and again in this one, while during the interval they never quite regained their former glory. The Riviera was able to maintain a desultory existence but now it threatens to be engulfed in a Mediterranean war.

The whole process of socialization has tended to starve the elegance which used to cater to the rich, and to substitute for it mass tourism which seeks, at the rate of so many dollars per day, to give short courses in the traditions, follies and luxuries of Europe. Even in young America the Grand Hotel has given way to the tourist camp and the one class ship.

What controls the tourist traffic? Can the creators of tourist attractions actually draw the business, or do the buyers inevitably find their own level? The latter, by all means. The main lines of tourist spending are entirely dependent upon who has the money to spend, and upon the range of distance and expense that is within their time and their means. When the British, the French and the Germans were the spenders, the European centres thrived. Now there is only one important source, and that is the people of the United States.

Europe Cut Off

Europe, even the Mediterranean, is cut off as a danger zone, and even Asia and Africa are not free from threats. And without Europe, and Naples, and Egypt, of what use is a world cruise? The American must find his outlet in his own hemisphere. He can cruise to the West Indies and South America, he can tour Mexico and Central America, he can visit Canada, or he can see the United States first. That provides him with plenty of latitude, and considerable longitude as well. For a few years at least, the hardship should not be too great.

Of course there still are grades of spenders, ranging from the few who could circumnavigate South America or spend the summer at Jasper Park, to the many who have to be satisfied with camping at the nearest lake.

Canada is in the fortunate position that, being spread across the northern frontier of the United States, its main attractions are within a few hundred miles of the immense population and wealth of the northern States, including Boston, New York, Detroit, Chicago, and other great cities. It is accessible, and at the same time it is foreign, if there is any advantage in that. It has nothing essentially different in climate or scenery, though it can offer inferior roads, if that is of interest to a spoiled traveler. It has a depreciated money, but the American will find that his ten per cent premium disappears in the price of gasoline, and cigarettes, and a dozen other things that he buys.

Travelers to Europe in recent years found that the advantage of depreciated money was largely a delusion. What they appeared to gain when they purchased francs, or marks, or lire, was wiped out in the shockingly high prices that they had to pay for goods and services in these currencies. They found that they could often buy to better advantage by using

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

We Must Produce More

BY P. M. RICHARDS

GENERAL GAMELIN said that the main war would be fought on the Western Front, and apparently he was right. The German invasion of Holland and Belgium, terrible as its consequences are in respect of human lives and suffering, seems to have cleared the air somewhat. There are signals, plain to read. And, so far as the immediate task to our hands is concerned, they all mean one thing, which is that our whole war effort must be stepped up sharply.

If Canada is to fulfil the promises made at the outbreak of war, she must at once set about increasing the rate of production of airplanes and trained pilots. She must provide raw materials for Britain's munitions factories, food and other necessities for her civilians as well as soldiers, and at the same time raise, equip and train a great army of her own. It all calls for a war effort much greater than we have made so far, and for a corresponding enlargement of government organization and direction and financing.

It calls for the acceptance by our citizens of higher taxes and lower living standards.

Productive activity in Canada may be expected to rise considerably as soon as the new exigencies are realized and the government swings into appropriate action. It is more than ordinarily up to the government to lead, organize and direct this increased effort, because so much that will have to be done is necessarily uneconomic in character and could not effectively be initiated by business itself. The government must see to it that idle productive capacity is put to use for war purposes, and where such production is uneconomic, arrange to compensate owners for losses incurred.

Conscription

All resources in manpower should be utilized. Canada today should not have a single man in idleness who is capable of working or fighting, nor a single factory that is not working at capacity. Hitler doesn't, and we should not. Germany is still far ahead of us in organization for war; its war machine was already built when the war started, whereas much of our building has yet to be done.

Wastage of men and munitions is likely to be much more rapid from now on. Despite governmental pledges to the contrary, we should have conscription of manpower for war service now, with the government deciding whether the individual is to serve in a

combatant capacity or not. We should not repeat the error of the last war when, owing to the lateness of conscription, Canadian battalions in the field were woefully undermanned before the "draftees" arrived in numbers.

One very important result of the German assault on the Low Countries will almost surely be the early granting of financial credits by the United States government for Allied purchases in that country. Without such credits, the Allies will probably exhaust their U.S. purchasing power within a year or so. The United States will grant credit partly because of increased sympathy for the Allied cause occasioned by German ruthlessness, and partly because, with the growth of understanding that this war is not solely the concern of those now engaged in it, it is still easier to provide weapons of war for others than to fight oneself.

More War Orders

Such granting of credit by the United States would almost certainly result in the placing of much larger orders for war needs by the Allies in that country and in Canada too. Up to now the Allies have been very cautious with their war orders on this continent, desiring to conserve their purchasing resources and having large stocks of supplies which were not being consumed at the rate anticipated prior to the war. Now, if the U.S. decides to accept the Allies' L.O.U.'s, and with the opening up of the war on the Western Front, the situation will be radically changed in both respects. Also Holland and Belgium will themselves be purchasers of American war supplies.

Then, too, the possibility or probability that the United States will eventually itself enter the war as a combatant has undoubtedly been greatly increased by the invasion of the Low Countries. Such participation would obviously necessitate an enormous amount of production for the United States' own use, especially as it is very unprepared at the present time. This, presumably, would lessen the capacity available for the Allies and increase the pressure on Canadian facilities.

All in all, the prospect appears to be for a large increase in productive activity on this continent. It may not be a boom, because of high taxes and government control, but rather a period of profitless prosperity. But who wants to profit by this war?





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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CANADIAN CAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For a long time I've been watching Canadian Car & Foundry with an eye to buying some of the stock. I've been dithering about and have come to no definite conclusions, so decided to ask you what you thought. You've helped me before. Do you think I would be smart to buy this now? Or should I let well enough alone?

—P. E. L., Quebec, Que.

You don't enlarge upon the type of investment you're looking for. If you're looking for something which has appeal for its speculative possibilities, then you'd be "smart" to buy Canadian Car & Foundry now, I think. If not, you should "let well enough alone."

As you probably know, in normal times, Canadian Car & Foundry is Canada's foremost manufacturer of railway supplies. And from 1932 to 1935, when the railways were doing very little buying, the company took a severe beating. Then, in 1936, the management, realizing the opportunity existing in the manufacture of aircraft, enlarged the business to include this field. Now aircraft operations are becoming increasingly important as Canadian Car shares in British military orders. Net loss was reduced in 1936 and earnings were re-established in 1937 and 1938. But in 1939, due to aircraft production delays, a loss of \$2.73 per share was suffered.

So far this year operations have been on a profitable basis, for aircraft and railway orders have picked up encouragingly. A handsome backlog of aircraft orders is on hand and the prospects for more are excellent. More active warfare will boost earnings and current prices do not seem to be discounting the improvement.

YAMA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me any information you may have as to results of development to date at Yama Gold Mines. Where can I purchase the shares and at what price? Thanking you, I am,

—R. M., Collingwood, Ont.

Development on the 250-foot level at Yama Gold Mines is said to substantiate and possibly exceed former estimates compiled from the results of the surface drilling. A total length of 1,745 feet of commercial ore, over an average width of 6.6 feet, is reported on this level, and some drill indications, possibly 20% of the total, have not yet been reached in underground work. The extensive diamond drilling campaign indicated some 450,000 tons of ore grading just under \$6 per ton.

While the average grade is not high, the tonnage appears important enough to assure a reasonably low cost operation, and officials are hopeful of better results on the deeper horizons. Enough drill holes were put down to a 500-foot vertical depth to determine the downward continuation of the zones which showed no change in geology or structure. If results comparable to the first level are obtained on the next two horizons, early consideration of production plans is expected with a 500-ton mill recommended.

C. R. Jenner & Co., investment



EMILE A. CUSSON, who has been appointed assistant sales manager of Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited in charge of business development for the province of Quebec. He will make his headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Cusson has had an extensive experience in the instalment finance field.

brokers, 80 Richmond St. West, Toronto, are the underwriters, and shares may be purchased from them. I understand that the present offering price is \$1, but that this may shortly be increased as the price paid to the treasury for shares advances under the option agreement.

INTERNATIONAL PETE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some International Petroleum bought at prices considerably above the present market. Do you think the dividend is secure and is there a good chance for appreciation? Would it be advisable to buy more of this stock if the price goes lower to cheapen up what I already have?

—G. E. H., Winnipeg, Man.

No, I don't think it would. Not that I don't think the stock isn't attractive. It is; and I would hang onto what I had if I were you, for the company's strong trade position and liberal dividend policy provide the common with more than average appeal for Canadians, particularly as earnings are exempt from Canadian income taxes. But I would avoid "averaging down." There are lots of attractive stocks on the market today in which you can recoup your losses and at the same time diversify your holdings.

The demand for International Pete's crude should continue strong over the near term at least and refined products sales are expected to hold their own. No important change in profit margins is indicated and over the near term earnings will show no more than a moderate rise. Over the longer term, the company is in a position to benefit from increased war oil demands. Development work in Colombia is being pushed steadily.

The fiscal year has been changed to end with the calendar and no report has been issued since that for the year ended June 30, 1939, when \$1.98 per share was earned. I think you will find that there has been a moderate decline in profits since then, caused by lower crude oil and refined prices. Dividends should be maintained at the present rate.

DOMINION BRIDGE

Editor Gold & Dross:

What do you think of Dominion Bridge? I'm holding some of this stock and am becoming a little frightened. Won't the company's business suffer during the war? Should I sell?

—A. F. K., Toronto, Ont.

No. In your place, I'd hang onto my Dominion Bridge stock, for while it may prove rather sluggish for a short while, it has above average appeal over the long term.

True, normal business may be disrupted by the war, but the parent company and the subsidiaries are fully capable of handling war orders and indications are that earnings in the current fiscal year will top the 72-cents-per-share showing of last year. Finances are strong and the \$1.20 annual dividend rate is secure. In fact, I think you might even look forward to some extras.

CALLINAN FLIN FLON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For some years now I have been holding certificates in Callinan Flin Flon Mines. I would appreciate any information as to the present and prospective value of this stock.

—T. A. W., Calgary, Alta.

Callinan Flin Flon Mines was re-organized a year ago on the basis of one new share for each four old, and efforts since that time to raise new finances have proven unsuccessful. Officials are hopeful an extension of the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., ore will be picked up with deep drill holes.

A total of 33 holes involving approximately 15,000 feet of drilling, had been completed when work was stopped in the fall of 1937, and this is stated to have proven structural conditions and geological formation similar to that on the Hudson Bay property. Values were shown over a 700-foot length on one claim. While the prospects can be regarded as interesting, further work is necessary to ascertain its commercial possibilities.

K.L.G., KERR-ADDISON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you advise holding Kirkland Lake Gold, Preston East Dome and Kerr-Addison?

—N. G., Brampton, Ont.

Yes, I would continue to hold the stocks you mention.

At the Kirkland Lake Gold property development continues satisfactory, a number of new orebodies having been located, while the older bodies were extended. Mill capacity has been increased to 400 tons daily to allow of the treatment of large tonnages of lower grade ore and take advantage of the high price for gold. Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, president, at the recent annual meeting, stated that permanency of operations is now assured for a number of years.

Preston East Dome has four years' ore reasonably assured and six new levels are being established. A fairly comprehensive picture of the depth outlook should be available within a year. Earnings in 1940 are expected to compare favorably with the 40 cents per share earned last year, and dividends will likely total 20 cents a share.

The initial dividend will be paid by Kerr-Addison this year and it is possible mill capacity will be increased from 1,200 to 1,800 tons daily. Ore reserves are estimated at 2,636,469 tons, with an additional 1,054,663 tons indicated by diamond drilling. Over 3,000,000 tons of this reserve ore is located above the 700-foot level.

ALBERTA BONDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Being a reader of long standing of your paper, and getting a great deal of entertainment and profit, I am availing myself of the privilege of enquiring what you think the procedure will be in regard to the paying of full interest on the Alberta bonds, also the defaulting. Are there steps being taken to make the Alberta government pay its debts? What is the Dominion government doing about it?

—P. B. T., Calgary, Alta.

Nothing to date. I'm probably repeating what you already know, but on March 5, 1940, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled that the three Acts passed by the Alberta Provincial Legislature in 1937 reducing interest rates on the Province's outstanding bonds by 50 per cent, retroactive to June, 1936, were ultra vires of that Legislature. The legal proceedings were instituted by the Independent Order of Foresters who hold large blocks of the Province's bonds. The Foresters sued for full interest and the Alberta courts upheld their claim. The Attorney-General of Alberta appealed, and the Privy Council declared that the Acts dealt with interest, a subject reserved exclusively for the Dominion Parliament under section 91 of the British North America Act. In short, the Province of Alberta is withholding from its bondholders money which is legally theirs.

But how the bondholders are going to collect is beyond me. Apparently Mr. Aberhart's government has no intention of paying the interests; and to date the Dominion government, as

TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENT

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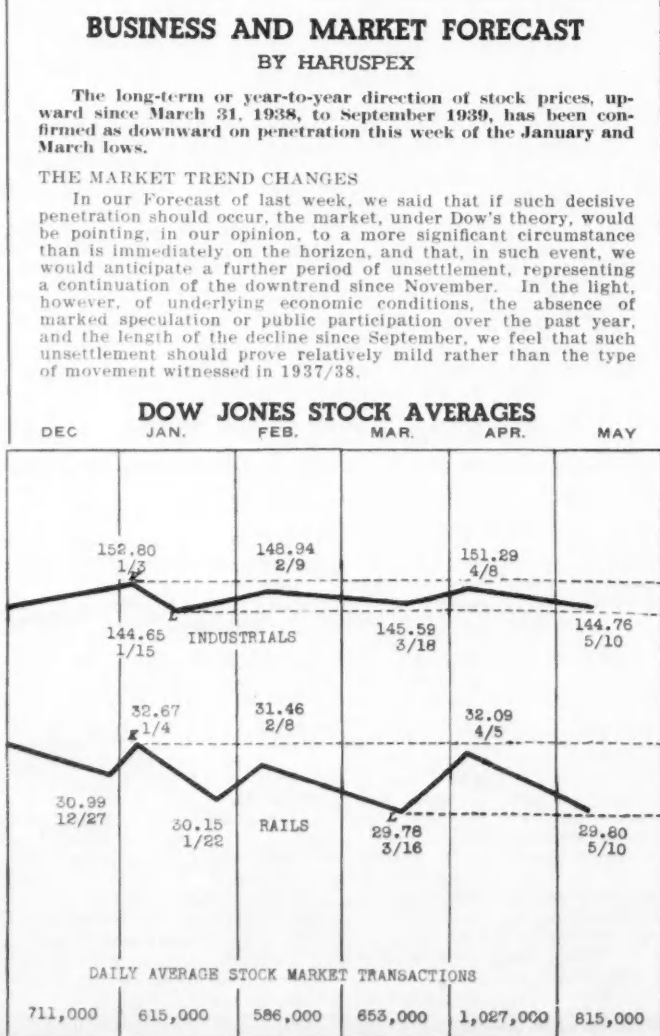
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If it is an old one, possibly the changing times, or changes in your family's circumstances, may suggest alterations to take care of new conditions or new developments. Many families have suffered through neglect of this periodic check-up.

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Dividend Notices

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 308
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1940.

By Order of the Board
JACKSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY
General Manager General Manager
Montreal, 19th April, 1940.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

WILSON WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED
DIVIDEND NO. 68
A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this company, payable Saturday, June 15, 1940 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, May 24th.

DIVIDEND NO. 69
A dividend of \$1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this company, payable Saturday, June 15, 1940 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, May 24th.

By Order of the Board, FLETCHER RUARK, Secretary.
Walkerville, Canada
April 30, 1940.

HALLNOR, CHROMIUM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you advise me to sell Chromium Mining and Smelting and Omega Gold Mines, both purchased at a higher market, and purchase Hallnor Mines?

—L. E. C., Brockville, Ont.

If you are looking for a return on your investment, something which you are not likely to secure for some time from your present holdings, I think you might be well advised to make the change. Hallnor last year paid 60 cents a share which is about nine per cent at the present price.

Omega is making a profit, the ore situation is satisfactory and three new levels have been established, and a good grade of ore already has been encountered on the first of these at 1,300 feet. Dividends, however, await repayment of its loan from Castle-Trethewey which at the end of the last fiscal year, March 31, 1939, was \$475,000.

Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp. officials are reported being well pleased with the company's manu-
(Continued on Next Page)

Open season on BACHELORS

This is Leap Year — which accounts for the expectant, almost jaunty look on shy Bachelor's faces, and for the haunted expression worn by the usually debonaire. But Bachelor cigars are safe in every year — sure of being acceptable. For these famous cigars are 100% Havana filler though they cost only 10c.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share and a special dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share, both in Canadian currency, have been declared and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1940, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of Coupons No. 53 to any Branch of:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of May, 1940, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on or before the 31st day of May, 1940.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1940, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Dominion of Canada imposes a tax of 3% deductible at the source on all non-residents of Canada in respect of dividends received by such non-residents from Canadian companies. This tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders, and the Company's Bankers, when paying the dividend on presentation of coupons belonging to non-resident shareholders, will deduct the tax on presentation of the coupons. Ownership Certificates must be presented with all dividend coupons owned by residents of Canada and presented for payment.

A credit for the 5% Canadian tax so withheld is allowable to shareholders resident in the United States against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax Return. To enable such credit to be claimed, the United States Tax Authorities require the receipt or certificate of the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax for such payment. To obtain such receipt the United States shareholder must submit, at the time of cashing his dividend coupons, an ownership certificate on Canadian form No. 601, Form No. 601, if not available, of the United States Banks, can be secured on request from the Company's office or any branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada. Shareholders residing in the United States or any other country outside of the British Empire are advised that the amount of the current dividend can be converted into U.S. currency at the official rate set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board by sending coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, or any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada or any branch of any other chartered bank in Canada with a request for a draft in U.S. currency in settlement of same.

Shareholders who are residents of British Empire countries may obtain payment in sterling at the official rate set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board by sending their coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada or any branch of any other chartered bank in Canada with a request for a draft in U.S. currency in settlement of same, but such procedure may be contrary to the exchange control regulations of the country in which they reside, of which non-residents should take due notice. The bank will remit at the Canadian Control Board rates prevailing on the day of receipt, less a small handling charge made by the Banks. The official rates at this date are:

United States Dollar, 11½¢ Premium Sterling, \$4.47 to the Pound
By order of the Board, W. J. WHITTING, Secretary.

56 Church Street,
Toronto 2, Canada.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 75c per share in Canadian Currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1940, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 53 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA,

King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of May, 1940, and whose shares are represented by Registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1940.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22nd day of May, to the 1st day of June, 1940, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period. The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 5% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian companies to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax Return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Form No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Shareholders residing in the United States or any other country outside of the British Empire are advised that the amount of the current dividend can be converted into U.S. currency at the official rate set by the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board by sending coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William St., New York City, or any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada or any branch of any other chartered bank in Canada with a request for a draft in U.S. currency in settlement of same, but such procedure may be contrary to the exchange control regulations of the country in which they reside, of which non-residents should take due notice. The bank will remit at the Canadian Control Board rates prevailing on the day of receipt, less a small handling charge. The official rates at this date are:

United States Dollar, 11½¢ Premium Sterling, \$4.47 to the Pound
By order of the Board, J. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 20)

facturing, selling and research progress and confident of ultimate large success. It is probable the annual report will be delayed until more definite results can be announced on extensive investigation work now being carried out. Hallnor Mines estimated earnings for the first quarter of 1940 are close to 20 cents a share. As at December 31, 1939, probable, possible and broken ore reserves were estimated to the fifth, or 960-foot level, at 414,653 tons, averaging half an ounce of gold per ton. Net working capital totalled over \$1,000,000 at the end of the year.

SISCOE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in Siscoe Gold Mines shares, as the present seems a good time to buy. Please tell me if the company is working actively and something about trend of ore reserves, grade of ore and earnings.

—W. G., Summerside, P.E.I.

An intensive program of exploration and development is proceeding at Siscoe and some encouragement is being met with at depth. Ore reserves were raised last year but the grade declined. The grade of reserves at the end of the year was reduced to \$7.74 per ton as against \$9.02 at the end of 1938. Net profit last year was 14.67 cents as compared with 19.1 cents in the previous period. A further decline in earnings is likely this year, although development of new and higher grade ore would keep millheads up.

ALBERTA PACIFIC

Editor Gold & Dross:

I should like to get some information on Alberta Pacific Grain 6 per cent bonds, due 1946. Would you consider this an opportune time to sell or should the company continue to hold and improve their position and the bonds held until maturity? What would you do?

—N. H. F., East Florenceville, N.B.

I'd hold. Because of the company's brighter outlook, I think the 6 per cent bonds of Alberta Pacific Grain have appeal for their appreciation possibilities.

In the year ended June 30, 1939,



ALASTAIR CONACHER, appointed supervisor of Canadian sales for the Magazine Repeating Razor Company of New York. Mr. Conacher, a native of Vancouver, will make his headquarters in Toronto.

net income was \$16,201, against a deficit of \$51,160 in 1938. Fixed charges were earned 1.10 times in 1939, as compared with .69 times in the previous year. Further improvement in net working capital during the last fiscal year brought the company closer to the point where it will be able to resume sinking fund payments on the first mortgage bonds. Net working capital rose \$330,236 to \$1,162,602; and with a promising outlook for the current year, I think you can expect it to pass the stipulated \$1,250,000 mark required before sinking fund payments may be resumed. Omission of sinking fund payments since 1933, by agreement with the bondholders, has enabled the company to rebuild working capital from an excess of current liabilities over current assets of \$212,757, as of June 30, 1933, to the \$1,162,602 which I mentioned above.

On April 18, 1940, it was announced in Winnipeg that Alberta Pacific Grain had made an offer to buy N. Bawlf Grain Company, Ltd., for \$1,000,000. Meetings of stockholders of Alberta Pacific and Bawlf were called for May 31, and May 30,

respectively, to vote on the proposal. Alberta Pacific Grain President H. E. Sellers said that the improved working capital position, plus a special loan of \$500,000, would enable the company to complete the transaction and maintain the working capital position necessary to take care of the enlarged operations.

WOLFE LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you mind telling me anything you know about Wolfe Lake Mines Ltd. Representatives of this company have been calling on some Brantford people, promoting stock for a re-organized company, and while I am not interested personally, I have some friends who are.

—G. C. H., Brantford, Ont.

The former Lakeland Gold property is to have another test, having been acquired by Wolfe Lake Gold Mines, following an engineer's report which recommended additional work at the No. 2 shaft area. Old records and reports are said to lead to the belief that encouraging results were being obtained at the No. 2 shaft, when a high grade discovery was made in the No. 1 shaft area where subsequent work was concentrated.

Former operators completed considerable work on the property. The No. 1 shaft was sunk to 850 feet and the No. 2 to 236 feet. Development at the No. 1 shaft is reported to have indicated several shoots of marginal grade ore. There were some interesting drill intersections which may be investigated later, but first work of the present program is planned for the No. 2 shaft workings, which have been dewatered to 200 feet. Sampling has been carried out in the shaft, also on the 50 and 100-foot levels and is now underway on the 200-foot horizon. Assays from the south wall of the shaft averaged \$5.32 per ton over 57.4 inches, and \$5.03 per ton over a width of 78 inches from the north wall.

Lakeland went into bankruptcy in November 1938, and a syndicate comprising a group of former shareholders purchased the property. Wolfe Lake Mines secured it from the syndicate for 1,000,000 of its authorized capitalization of 4,000,000 shares.

Exchange Control and the Tourist

(Continued from Page 19)

American dollars in Panama City, or Havana, or some other place on their very doorstep, which did not try to tempt them with a flourish of cheap paper money.

Our Favorable Balance

During the past fifteen years for which estimates have been made, Canada has had a substantial "favorable" balance in tourist traffic, the expenditures in Canada having averaged well over \$200 millions a year, while expenditures by Canadians abroad have averaged just about \$100 millions a year. For 1939 the income was estimated at \$275 millions and the outgo at \$110 millions. Over 90 per cent of the former is by Americans, and over 80 per cent of the latter is by Canadians traveling in the United States. Thus the tourist traffic, like so much of our mercantile trade, is dominated by our close relations with the great neighbor to the south. Anything which materially affected this business would be a weighty element in our total trade.

The favorable balance arises not from any peculiar attraction in Canada as compared with the United States, but rather from mere weight of numbers. There are in the whole of Canada just 11 million people. In the United States there are no less than 130 million, of whom at least 60 millions are so located that they can come to Canada just as conveniently as the average Canadian can go to the United States.

It would be foolish to argue that the expenditures ought to balance. It would be equally foolish to argue that they ought to be in a six to one ratio. When people fare forth for a vacation, foot loose and fancy free, they are not going to be bound by considerations of reciprocity and trade balance. They are going where they want to go, with due consideration for the budget. A foreign land is all right, but it may be a thing to be avoided, if there is any bother about passports, visas, and regulations of one kind and another, and certainly if there is any vexatious inquiry about money. A depreciated currency is attractive, provided that it is not overcome by high prices.

The Exchange Problem

The problem for Canada is, in the first place, to satisfy potential visitors that our war effort does not involve them in any risk of person or property. Rumors about conscription of men and seizure of motor cars, money, etc., are so absurd as to be scarcely worthy of attention. But the government of Canada, having taken drastic powers over the funds invested by Americans in Canada, cannot escape from the repercussions of its own exchange control.

What kind of money is he going to bring to Canada, is an important question to every tourist who is observant enough to note the varying

rates quoted for Canadian money. The Canadian authorities probably want him to bring in United States money, to be turned in here at a premium of 10 per cent in exchange for Canadian money. That, however, is not the practice of experienced travelers, who know that it is always best to secure the money of a country before entering it. On this basis, the United States tourist would be able to get his Canadian money at a discount of perhaps 15 per cent. Travelers' cheques, bank drafts and other media are available to him, in addition to currency.

According to latest information, the Canadian authorities do not control the kind of money which such a tourist can bring in; that is, he is free to bring it in any form. Indeed, the matter seems to be too delicate for regulation. Our tourist bureaus may advertise the fact that there is a discount on Canadian money, and they may state how this may be realized through official channels in Canada, but they can hardly afford to dictate how the visitor must do it, because after all he is the customer who is always right.

Canadian Money in the U.S.

Then there is the question of what will become of the Canadian money that is in the United States. Until a few weeks ago, the Canadian authorities redeemed this as fast as it was presented, at the official rates. This meant that the United States stores, and the hotels in Florida and elsewhere, were able to cash their Canadian currency receipts at about 90 per cent in U.S. money. But now the Canadian redemption has ceased. This leaves the Canadian dollar, of which there must be millions in the United States, an orphan, with no chance of a home except through its adoption by some one who plans to make a visit to Canada. Any restriction on its use in this way would be unfortunate for Canada, whether it drove the dollar to a still lower rate, or put Canada out of the tourist picture.

On the other hand if these loose dollars can be bought up and spent here by visitors, then the open market rate might rise up to the official rate, and so far as can be seen, that should be all to the good. Admittedly it would mean so many less United States dollars spent here, for a time at least. But look at it this way, can we Canadians expect our dollars to be a drug on the United States market, while at the same time we insist on United States dollars being spent here?

Intricacies

We have already ceased redemption of our dollar through normal exchange channels. But to refuse to accept it for spending in Canada would be to repudiate it altogether, once it had got out of the hands of Canadians.

Of course there are many intricate angles to such a matter. Beyond the

actual Canadian currency in the United States, there are funds in Canadian bank deposits and other liquid forms belonging to United States residents. Obviously an American who has a bank account in Canada, and who is prevented from transferring it to the United States, can use some of it up for the expenses of a vacation in Canada. If he is one of the few who have an expensive summer home in Canada, he can use a lot of Canadian money in that way. The one who has the account but who does not want to use it may transfer it to some one else who can. This procedure may even extend to sale of Canadian property or securities.

In fact just such transactions are typical in the open exchange market across the line. And it brings Canada to this dilemma. If the control is too easy, then we can perform a lot of tourist service, but it will bring us little or no American money, being little more than a means for using up funds already invested here. On the other hand if the control is made obnoxious, then the Americans are likely to drop us from their visiting list entirely, and we will lose the small balance that we already enjoy, for between their own varied nation and such neighbors as Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, they have plenty of other places to go, where their spending is welcomed without trouble.

Prices Higher Here

Even if these pitfalls are evaded, there is the problem of the cost of goods and services in Canada. Our prices for gasoline, tobacco, liquor and other things bought directly by the visitor, are already higher than they are in the United States, and new war taxes are widening the spread. Unfortunately the things which are cheap in Canada, such as provisions, are not the kind that he buys unless he sets up housekeeping here.

Thus the visitor is impressed, even to a wrong degree, with the high cost of spending in Canada. At the same time the Canadian hotel, restaurant and tourist camp operator is faced with the task of rendering a service at a price comparable with that across the line, but with the handicap of more severe climate, shorter season and higher costs in Canada.

Of course the war program puts it up to Canadians to produce more and consume less than they did formerly. This means a higher living cost and a reduced net income. Visitors presumably are exempt, but it is another thing to work that out, especially when, in their tourist capacity, they have to use the same kind of things that we do. Their ten per cent premium will hardly cover the spread between living costs on the two sides of the line.

These considerations do not point to any solution. But they do show that tourism is not all velvet. It is so delicate a business, at the present time, that it has to be handled with extreme care.



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Denominations: \$50 to \$1,000.

Price: 100.25 and interest,
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Wood, Gundy & Company
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Province of Nova Scotia

3½% Debentures

Dated May 15, 1940

Due May 15, 1951

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Protection for Motorists

BY GEORGE GILBERT

While the motor vehicle laws of the various Provinces require that an automobile must have certain equipment, such as lamps, number plates, brakes, horn, etc., before it may be driven on the streets and highways, there is other equipment which also is necessary if the motorist is to enjoy peace of mind in the operation of his car.

This equipment consists of an adequate amount of automobile insurance, without which motoring may become a very costly experience, resulting in the loss of the motorist's home, his car and his lifetime savings. As a matter of fact, many a home owner has lost his property in just this way—simply through failure to carry automobile liability insurance.

AS MOTORISTS of all ages are now turning their thoughts towards the enjoyment of tours in the country or in neighboring provinces or states, one of the necessary provisions for such a trip which they cannot afford to overlook is an automobile insurance policy which will cover the motorist in substantial amounts against liability for injury or loss or damage to the person or property of others. If the motorist can afford fire and theft and collision cover as well, so much the better, but public liability and property damage insurance is really essential in these days of costly damage actions and heavy judgments.

To those familiar with the facts, it seems like flying in the face of Providence to operate a car without insurance, yet many motorists evidently still cherish the belief that, as they have had no accidents over a period of several years, they are likely to continue to enjoy immunity in the future. There is no question that experience has proved the fallacy of

such reasoning, still this impression persists in the minds of many owners and drivers, and leads them to question the necessity of carrying automobile insurance of any kind.

In view of the increase taking place all the time in the number and speed of cars and trucks on our streets and highways, the chances of avoiding an accident, however carefully the motorist may drive, are steadily becoming slimmer, as the law of averages applies to automobile mishaps as well as to other casualties.

While a motorist may be justified in priding himself on the care and skill with which he operates his car, the fact remains that there are no perfect drivers. Experience proves that every motorist displays some fault at some time in the operation of his car, and there is no guarantee that the slip-up will not occur at the wrong time with disastrous results.

No Perfect Drivers

Slight errors of judgment are the cause of many motor accidents. However careful a driver may consider himself to be, he can hardly claim that he is perfect in matters of judgment. At a critical moment, the slightest error of judgment as to distance, speed, or clearance space, may involve the motorist in an accident which will result in the loss of his car, his home and his lifetime savings, unless he has protected himself against such a contingency by means of an adequate amount of public liability and property damage insurance.

Before coming to a decision to do without automobile insurance, the motorist should ask himself the following questions: "If I had an accident, how would I raise the money to pay a lawyer and other costs, and the judgment if one were awarded against me? Can I pay \$5,000 or \$10,000, or perhaps more, from my savings or checking account? Would I have to sell my securities, my home or my business in order to meet such a judgment?"

That is the situation—and there is no getting away from it—which the motorist must face when he considers driving a car without insurance protection. As a matter of fact, many a home owner has lost his property in just this way; that is, simply through failure to carry automobile liability insurance. Accordingly, if the average man is going to drive a car at all, he must find a place in his budget for the automobile insurance premium, if he wants to be sure of retaining possession of his home or other property he now owns.

It is true that many persons in these times have had to reduce their yearly budgets and review expense items with the object of cutting them to the limit, but when it comes to certain insurance costs the question



J. E. McILROY, appointed manager of the Calgary branch of the North American Life Assurance Company. He was previously assistant manager at Winnipeg.

is whether anyone can afford to take the chance of driving a car without at least public liability and property damage insurance.

It is well for the motorist to acquaint himself with his legal liability as an owner or driver of an automobile. Under the motor vehicle statutes in force in all the provinces except Quebec and New Brunswick, an owner of an automobile is liable for any loss or damage caused by its negligent operation, whether or not he is driving it at the time of the accident. In Quebec the liability of the owner is set out in the Civil Code, which provides that "the owner is responsible not only for damage caused by his own fault but also for that caused by the fault of persons under his care and by things which he has under his care." In New Brunswick the common law doctrine of negligence applies.

If the owner of an automobile drives a car belonging to another person, he is responsible for any loss or damage he may cause by its negligent operation. In a case of this kind, even if the owner carries the ordinary automobile liability policy, he is not covered against such loss or damage, as the policy only protects him against legal liability for injury or damage caused by his own car. However, by means of an endorsement to his policy, he may have the coverage extended to protect him while driving other cars, and if he is in the habit of driving other persons' cars it would be advisable to secure this protection.

As the driver of a car is primarily responsible for any loss or damage caused by its negligent operation, those who drive but do not own a car need insurance protection, which may be obtained under a personal driver's form of automobile policy. The driver of a car is liable to penalties for violation of the provincial motor laws.

Employer's Liability

Employers are responsible under the old common law principle of master and servant for any wrong committed by an employee in pursuit of the employer's business. Thus the employer is liable for any loss or damage caused by the employee in the operation of a car owned by the employer, but if the employer has the car insured, he is protected up to the limits of the policy. The employer is also liable for any loss or damage caused by the negligent operation of an employee's own car while in the pursuit of the employer's business. By means of a "Non-ownership Contingent Liability Policy," the employer may protect himself against this hazard.

With regard to the legal liability of motorists to gratuitous passengers, it is to be noted that most provinces now have laws in force limiting the liability of an owner or driver for injury to or death of a gratuitous passenger. In Ontario, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, the law relieves the motorist of legal liability for injury to or death of a gratuitous passenger in his car while the car is being operated on a highway. In Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the motorist is not liable for death or injury to a gratuitous passenger in his car unless the accident was caused by the gross negligence, or wilful and wanton misconduct of the motorist. In Quebec and Prince Edward Island there is no law limiting the liability of a motorist to a gratuitous passenger. The motorist may obtain insurance protection against his legal liability by means of a "Passenger Hazard Endorsement" to his automobile policy.

Health of Industrial Policyholders

HEALTH conditions among the Canadian Industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company remained excellent during March. The year-to-date death rate for 1940, at the end of the first quarter, was 5.8 per 1,000, as compared with 6.6 and 6.3 for the corresponding period of last year and two years ago respectively.

The report of the company statistician indicates that there have been declines in Canada as well as in the United States this year in the mortality from whooping cough, diphtheria, pneumonia, and diarrhea and

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enteritis. In Canada, the year-to-date death rate for cancer is down 12.4 per cent; for appendicitis 26.4 per cent; and for motor vehicle accidents 45.5 per cent.

The record is not entirely favorable in Canada, however, for there have been rises in the mortality from tuberculosis, diabetes, the puerperal conditions, and accidents—all forms combined. The cardiovascular-renal conditions, as a group, record a rate similar to that reported in 1939. Within this group cerebral hemorrhage and diseases of the coronary arteries show increases, while angina pectoris, diseases of the heart, and chronic nephritis have declined.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have occasionally taken advantage of your offer to subscribers in making enquiries on stocks and if the same privilege extends to life insurance, would appreciate your comment on the situation as explained in this letter.

My idea is to arrange for annuity at age 65—present age 59.

I have three policies with this company of the same class namely Life, Annual Dividend of different dates. They total \$7000 on which the gross premium is \$235.10 or net premium about \$177. I have been taking dividends.

There are various options offered. If I wish to change these policies during this year to Endowment at 65 of \$3884 an additional charge of \$86 would be required to make up the difference in reserve. Future gross premium would be \$180.28 commencing with next payment later this year. If dividends were left to accumulate the amount would be increased.

The amount \$3884 guaranteed at age 65 would then purchase an annuity of \$29.44 monthly guaranteed for lifetime but payable for ten years in any event.

The change does not necessarily have to be made this year or next year but the quotation would be different at a later date.

If the change were made, it would reduce protection from \$7000 to \$3884 but would give increased income at 65. That is a gamble I would take which naturally makes me hesitate.

The present cash surrender value is \$2400. This cash surrender can be taken at any time with any dividends and if desired, purchase an annuity at a more favorable price, I understand, than that quoted for a new annuity.

I am carrying a Dominion Government Annuity which is a straight 4% compound interest proposition and am only mentioning it in case you might consider it advisable to let present policies run for a few years and then put the cash surrender value into the Government annuity and in the interval have higher protection at, of course, a higher cost.

If present policies are continued to age 65, the cash surrender value would be \$3300 and this amount at 65 would buy a life annuity with the insurance co., guaranteed for ten years of \$21.48 monthly.

—G. H. H., Toronto, Ont.

If still in need of insurance protection for dependents; that is, if there are any persons for whom you feel you should make provision in the event of your death prior to age 65, it would be advisable in my opinion to continue your existing policies until you reach that age, and then take the annuity on the 10-year guaranteed plan.

If, however, you are no longer in need of the insurance as protection for dependents, the option which will provide the largest monthly income beginning at age 65 should be chosen.



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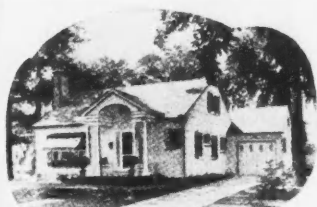
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Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

FALCONBRIDGE Nickel Mines has been compelled to lay off some thirty per cent of its crew, owing to the company's refinery at Kristiansand in Norway having fallen into German hands. Despite this lay-off, however, it is believed production will be maintained at close to two-thirds the former rate. In that case, the outlook is favorable for being able to maintain dividends at the usual rate of 7½ cents per share quarterly.

Copper purchases in Canada through the Ministry of Supply may be increased, but with no details likely to be announced.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company has some 50,000,000 tons of ore in the Sullivan mine, estimated to contain 10 per cent lead, or 10,000,000,000 lbs. of the metal. In addition to this is a 6 per cent zinc content, or approximately 6,000,000,000 lbs. of zinc.

International Nickel Company of Canada will pay a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on June 29th, calling for distribution of \$7,292,012. This will make a total of \$303,705,000 paid out in the past 34 years.

Gold stocks held in the United States in the opening days of June were \$18,771,000,000. This was a gain of \$2,970,000,000 above the holdings just one year before. During the corresponding twelve months the currency in circulation increased from \$6,915,000,000 to \$7,570,000,000. The flow of gold into the United States has been at a recent rate of approximately \$9,000,000 per day.

Beattie Gold Mines mined and milled 155,700 tons of ore during the first three months of 1940 at a cost of \$388,806 compared with 148,760 tons at a cost of \$343,879 in the first quarter of the preceding year. Earnings before provision for depreciation and deferred development were \$253,664 in the first quarter of 1940 compared with \$225,916 in the first three months of 1939.

Ventures, Limited, and Sudbury Basin Mines are in lien for important returns on their investment in La Luz Mines in which they will between them hold nearly 80 per cent. of the

stock of La Luz if all options are fully exercised. La Luz has gradually increased in scale until at present some 16,000 tons of ore per month is being milled, with production over \$100,000 monthly. Plans for continued increase of 1200 tons daily are to be carried out and with prospects of annual output of around \$2,000,000.

Sudbury Basin, and Ventures, Ltd., are both understood to be approaching the stage where higher dividends may be disbursed. In the past, both companies having been turning their earnings toward acquisition of larger property holdings as in such cases as La Luz Mines and Hoyle Gold Mines. The time is approaching when both companies may reap the financial benefit of previous outlays, and with corresponding rewards to shareholders.

Sherritt Gordon Mines, with quick assets now built up to around \$2,000,000, and realizing profits at an increasing rate, has declared an initial dividend of 5 cents per share payable July 8. Officials declare the ore in sight is greater than at any previous time.

Gold is the "soundest unit of currency in the world," declares Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, adding: "It is a solid rock of strength and stability amid all the monetary confusion created by aggression and war." Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that as long as there are independent nations and international trade there will always be the need of settling international balances in gold.

Upper Canada Mines is developing an important shoot of particularly rich ore at the 625 ft. level. The width is over five feet and for several rounds in the drift the assays have shown a gold content of close to two ounces of gold to the ton.

An isotope of uranium known as U-235 for which startling claims are made by scientists in the production of energy has drawn attention toward the pitchblende ores of the Great Bear Lake where uranium is being produced in important amount. However, close observers are quick to point out that the discovery and ex-

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COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
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traction or isolation of U-235 is in the experimental stage and that perhaps too much stress should not be placed upon the economic production or isolation of the substance which is secured through employment of the atom smasher known as the cyclotron.

Bidgood Kirkland produced \$35,746 during April from 4,340 tons of ore, for an average of \$8.27. This maintained average for the preceding month. Output has not yet reflected the recent development of a high grade ore shoot, but should do so at an early date. Interest at the mine centres to considerable extent upon the question of whether or not the high grade extends to the east or the west of two faults between which the rich ore has so far been largely confined.

Stresses Force Nazi Hand

(Continued from Page 19)

less they tried it immediately. And bent on war they were from the moment they usurped power.

Could Nazi military success in South-East Europe then alleviate the Nazi economic plight?

The South-East European countries have certainly large surpluses of grain and corn. But they are about as useful to the Nazis as the surplus in Argentina; again on account of transportation difficulties. In addition it seems to be definite now that if the Nazis wanted to obtain unhampered access to these resources they would have to use force. This means not only the opening up of the dreaded second front, but it means also that the moment this front is opened up the surpluses will disappear. People can do only one thing; till their land or fight. It means, further, that the opening up of the south-eastern front, logical as it would be from the economic viewpoint, is considered by the Nazis as even more dangerous than the deadly struggle across Holland and Belgium. If then still, what seems quite likely and almost unavoidable, the second front is opened up one day, this will signify the last desperate attempt of alleviating an economically hopeless situation.

It is strange that an outstanding fact in this connection is frequently overlooked; namely that the whole of South-East Europe was during the last war either allied with Germany, or conquered by the Germans. And yet, Germany was then forced to her knees by starvation, without any great difficulties in the supply of direct war materials developing until the last day.

There is a widely held belief that there is a food shortage in Germany already now. Before this war Germany was dependent on imports of 20 per cent. of her food requirements. In some articles she was self-sufficient, in others she had to rely overwhelmingly on purchases abroad. But on the whole this means, superficially, nothing but a tightening of the belt by 20 per cent., and an unpleasant and unhealthy change of diet for the duration.

Uneven Distribution

However, there is this to be considered. It is unlikely that the distribution of foodstuffs available within Germany can be evenly maintained under present conditions, and this explains why observers in one part of the country tell of a shortage, whereas reports from other parts tell a different story.

It is quite possible therefore that dissatisfaction, as far as it arises out of the food position, may vary in intensity in different parts of the country. Another problem which is conducive to arousing the spirit of revolution, is that of inflation. From this angle there is not too much to be expected; totalitarian control in Germany is so strict that disastrous effects can probably be postponed until after the war. However, we will not dwell here on the effect of economic and currency causes on the mood of the people, because there are other, and probably more potent, causes at work in this field.

But the question of currency must be examined in relation to German purchases abroad. The opinion is frequently expressed that an occupation of Sweden by the Nazis would be superfluous because they have that country "where they want it." This is not correct in general. It is only correct as far as iron

ore is concerned. Germany may this year buy 15-20 million tons of iron ore from Sweden. Great as is the necessary amount of currency in view of German conditions, it will certainly be available. The volume of coal and coke which Germany exports may even be greater than the volume of iron ore she imports. But Sweden does not take so much coal and coke as is needed to pay for the iron ore Germany takes from her.

Other Imports

And then there is the difficulty of Germany's payments for other imports, notably oil. It looks as if this difficulty is mounting all the time. Not only are the Allies constantly making inroads into the Nazi South-East European trade, but also Russia is appearing on the scene. The just-concluded trade agreement between Russia and Yugoslavia must certainly increase Germany's difficulties, although it does not directly affect oil. But it is liable to affect other vital trade, for instance the German import of bauxite from Yugoslavia.

We said that in 1914-1918 there was no difficulty in Germany concerning the supplying of the armed forces with the necessary materials. Now there is. And it is this difficulty which has driven Hitler to the assault on Belgium and Holland, an undertaking which one would have expected either at the beginning of the war, or as the last straw.

Oil is, of course, at the root. It has been said that the war, as it has been so far, has allowed the Nazis to accumulate large stores of oil and other vital materials. Maybe they thought themselves that it would. But if they thought so, they seem to have found a flaw in the calculation.

This is what they received, and stored up, from Russia, for instance. A few days ago it was reported that a Russian shipment of 10,000 tons of oil for the Nazis arrived in the Rumanian port of Constanza; the second shipment of its kind, the first arrived last January. We do not want to discuss here Russia's ability and willingness to send perhaps a little more. The Nazis could not take it away from Rumania in any case. But without claiming absolute accuracy we want to say this; in fighting of the kind which seems to be developing now in the West, a shipment like this would just about serve the Nazi war machine for one morning's requirements between dawn and breakfast.

The German home production of synthetic oils is hardly likely to have increased since the outbreak of war. As it was then it would have covered about one quarter of a year's needs. But there was the heavy gasoline cost of the Polish and the Norwegian campaigns, and now the beginning of severe fighting in the West.

From Hand to Mouth

The most tangible proof that the Nazis are living from hand to mouth with regard to gasoline is the timing of the Norwegian campaign. There was this year, and is normally, no change of weather in Norway between the middle of March, when war operations usually begin in Europe, and the time when the Norwegian operation began. Which means that the invasion of Norway was set for the time when the Danube would become navigable.

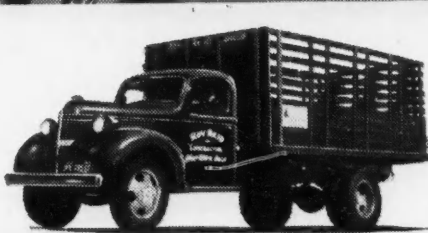
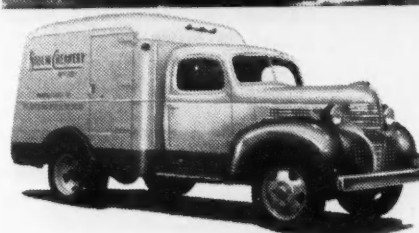
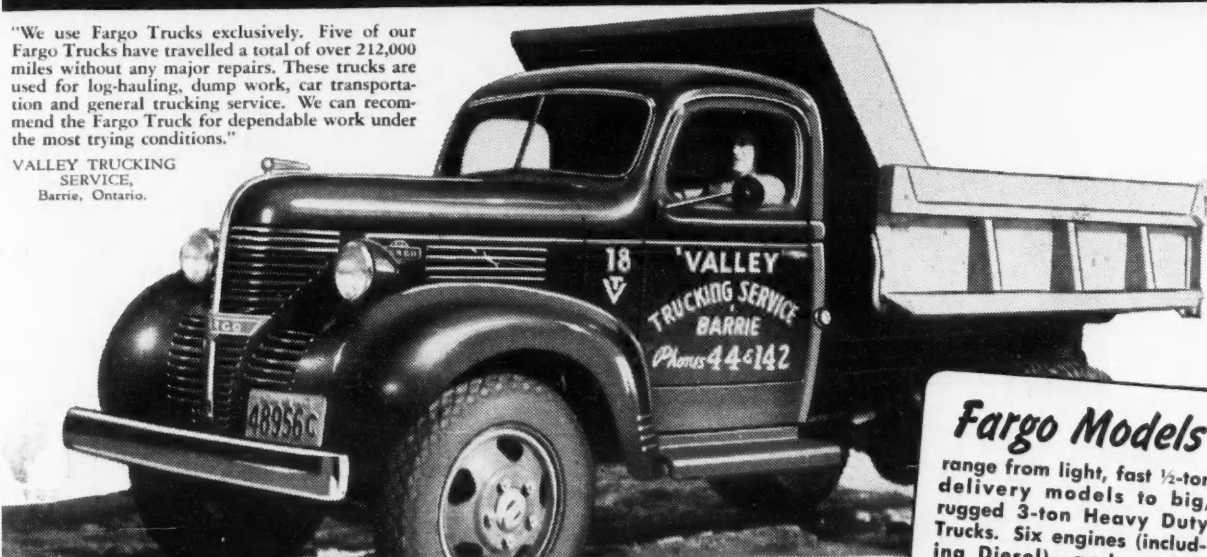
But it means much more. It means that, if the Nazis can at all rake up the oil they need for heavy fighting throughout the summer, and if they have not to close down the campaign for the winter before winter comes, they will be left with no oil reserves when the Danube freezes again.

To sum up; the conquests of the Nazis have not enabled them to keep up their war of nerves; for economic and internal political reasons. The Nazis have so far not seen fit to strike in South-East Europe, either under pressure from Stalin, or for fear that, if the Rumanian oil wells were destroyed in fighting, they would not be able to obtain any oil at all. The long period of relative inactivity on the Western Front has not been used by the Nazis for accumulating supplies; only for trying to arrange such supplies. Their home production of oil has probably not been sufficient to make up for the depletion of stocks by the Polish and Norwegian campaigns. With regard to foodstuffs their position has in no way changed through their conquests. Taken all in all, they are economically about where they were when the war began; which means that they are relatively much worse off.

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British Budget Only an Interim One

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The British budget is criticised for failing to establish a policy regarding the amount of expenditure, the proportions to be provided by loan as against taxation, and the classes of the community to be called on to make the most sacrifice.

Sir John Simon's intentions were firm, but, says Mr. Layton, his heart seems to have failed him when he had to get to grips with the tremendous problem of financing the most costly war in history.

It is generally agreed that a supplementary budget will have to be introduced in the autumn, or earlier.

BRITAIN'S war-budget has not gone unchallenged by the critics. It must have been an unenviable task to introduce a budget for a war which was only just getting under way, at a stage when no one could foresee what course that war would take nor, therefore, how much it would cost. The situation called for realism; and one of the main criticisms against the budget is that it is an interim affair, laying down no definite policy regarding the amount of expenditure, the proportion of expenditure to be met by loan and taxation respectively, or the classes of the community who would ultimately be called upon to make the most sacrifice.

The criticisms which have been directed against the Purchase Tax—the most disputed of the budget's provisions—are two-fold. In the first place, it is a potentially inflationary measure, in that it must force up the cost of living, and in some industries at least the level of wages to correspond; this means an added stimulus to the cost-price spiral, which the Treasury has repeatedly stated that it wished to suppress. In the second place, the taxation of general commodities (apart from the "iron ration" of essentials), instead of particularly luxury commodities and war profits, is considered in some quarters to represent a faulty financial treatment in a time when the first necessity is to maintain the national morale. It will unquestionably hit the poor harder than the rich.

The Unknown Quantity

This tax is the highlight of the budget. It is the unknown quantity. It may be a try-out, designed to see whether this straight form of indirect taxation can be so applied as to yield good revenue without arousing excessive opposition from the general public, which has to pay higher prices on most commodities purchased. The tax, on top of existing indirect taxes, may weigh heavily. But it remains to be seen how the vague powers will be applied.

The regulation of ordinary share dividends is another provision which has, among capital-holders, aroused considerable comment. No such principle was laid down in the last war; the precedent, by an unfortunate coincidence, is that of Germany and Italy. Now the government has decreed that no company shall pay a dividend in excess of the highest of the past three years—except in the case of business already unduly depressed. The motive of this restriction is "voluntary" saving. In fact, while Sir John Simon expressly renounced Mr. Keynes's plan for compulsory saving, this limitation of dividends is a method of compulsion.

If companies make profits which would enable them to pay more than the allowed dividends, they will have to put the balance to reserve; and whether their reserves are invested directly in government bonds or left in the banks they will find their way by one means or another into the gilt-edged market. That is, unless they are used to purchase new industrial equipment, in which case they will nullify the Treasury's intention to make the maximum of funds available to the Government to borrow. It is assumed that such expansion of real capital will be prevented.

The other provisions of the Budget are of little importance. There is little to be said in favor of still further increases in the taxes on semi-luxuries—beer and spirits, tobacco, matches—whose taxation already bears too heavily on the ordinary wage-earners; on the other hand, such sacrifices as these increases involve are to be expected in wartime. The increased charges on postal, telephone and telegraph services will also be inequitable in many cases, for they hit the small business and the small professional man more than the large organizations. But these imposts involve no fresh principles.

Diversion to Government

What is the policy underlying the taxes designed to restrict consumption and the regulation of dividends designed to keep company profits out of the consumer's pocket? Evidently it is to divert expenditure from consumer-goods to governmental use, and so avoid the necessity to create unnecessary additional purchasing-power to finance the war.

But the budget does not appear to have tackled this problem very effectively. Not much more than £100 million is to be found by the conventional taxes, compared with a prospective deficit of £1,400 million or so. It is not known how much the new Purchase Tax will bring in, but obviously it will still leave a huge gap

—and it has in itself inflationary tendencies.

Sir John Simon's intentions were firm, but his heart seems to have failed him when he really had to get to grips with the tremendous problem of financing the most costly war in history. At the time when war expenditure was being steadily increased by the extension of the field of conflict, Sir John estimated the requirements of the Forces at little more than the past year's total. It is generally agreed that a supplementary Budget will have to be introduced in the autumn, or earlier. It will show a heavy increase in expenditure. Can it provide fresh taxation sufficient to avoid the large-scale inflationary borrowing which will become more and more difficult to control?

On a conservative estimate, well over £1,000 million has to be financed by means other than revenue in the conditions envisaged in this budget for the present year. The real sum is likely to be substantially greater. No taxation, except at such a level as would completely stultify initiative, could fill the gaps, steadily widening gaps, between revenue and expenditure. Those who said that no war could ultimately be financed without recourse to inflation will evidently have the last word.

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

THE Dominion Geological Survey has just released reports on the Lloydminster gas and oil area and the Wildcat Hills Structure. It has also completed a preliminary map of the Moose Dome area. This map was loaned by the Department to the Alberta Petroleum Association for a few days, so that interested operators could peruse it. As no report accompanied this Moose Dome map I will have to get a geologist's interpretation and deal with it at a later date. The McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd. are reported negotiating for acreage on this structure.

The report on the Lloydminster area is written by Doctor G. S. Hume and C. O. Hage. In discussing the history of the field the report states that the Lloydminster area first came into prominence in 1934 on the completion of the Lloydminster No. 1 well, less than one mile north of the town of Lloydminster which is located on the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary. The measured gas flow in this well was 16,750,000 cubic feet. Since the Discovery well was drilled, 13 other wells have been drilled in the immediate Lloydminster area. Eight of these wells are classed as gas wells, four as oil wells, and one dry hole, being Lloydminster No. 2. The major producing horizon for both gas and oil occurs in sands in the lower cretaceous formation.

The report, however, states that gas also occurs in nearly all wells drilled in Lloydminster and Ribstone area in sandy shales in the upper part of the Alberta formation. This formation is encountered at very shallow depths varying from 1365 feet to 1396 feet. The flow varies greatly from a few thousand feet to 250,000 feet per day or even slightly more, the report states.

About a year ago a U.S. gas expert, who had been looking over this field, considered this gas horizon to be of great importance because it extended over such a large area. He pointed out that while the wells were small, nevertheless, a great volume of gas could be obtained from that horizon because of the large area it covered.

The report indicates that this whole area from Wainwright east through Battleview, Vermillion, Lloydminster and down to Vera, Saskatchewan, has great possibilities. The conclusion of the report is as follows: "Gas and oil occur in the Lloydminster area and gas has been used since 1934 to supply local needs. Most of the gas and oil occurs in sands at or just below the top of the Lower Cretaceous sediments. Exceptions to this are Lloydminster No. 1 well where gas production was from a sand 280 feet below this horizon and Lloydminster Royalties No. 1 well where oil occurs in a sand 165 feet in the Lower Cretaceous. Most of the wells that yield gas from the top of the Lower Cretaceous give an initial pressure of slightly more than 400 pounds from a depth of approxi-

mately 1,700 feet. The structure based on the top of the Lower Cretaceous is relatively flat, and water occurs in the oil and gas horizon in Lloydminster No. 2 well at a somewhat lower elevation than in the producing wells. No continuous production tests over any considerable period have yet been made of any of the oil wells, so that it is not known to what extent, if any, oil can be produced without some accompanying water. The separation between oil and water in the producing sands may not be very sharp because of the relatively small difference in specific gravity between the heavy oil and water, and in some of the wells water may be in the base of the same sand under the oil. Heavy oils of this kind when agitated by production have a tendency to form emulsions with water, and in certain cases the water will not separate of its own accord from such emulsions, so that water troubles are to be avoided where at all possible. The disposal of salt water, if produced in any volume, also constitutes a serious problem, as it cannot be allowed to drain off to contaminate fresh waters and it destroys the productivity of the land on which it is impounded. The fact, however, that gas and oil occur in the Lloydminster area in what appears now to be a structure of low relief is not only decidedly important in itself, but even of greater importance as an indication of what may be eventually expected from the large area included within central eastern Alberta and western Saskatchewan."

The discovery of the Lloydminster field can largely be attributed to S. W. Yates, the C.P.R. station agent at Lloydminster. I am told that Mr. Yates made quite an extensive survey of surface elevations from the Ribstone area, some 20 miles south and finally decided, that right near Lloydminster was the place to drill.

Both oil and gas had been found in wells drilled at Ribstone.

Several companies are now operating in the Lloydminster field. Among them are the Pioneer Co., the Lloydminster Gas Co. Ltd., and Franco Oils Ltd. The Franco Co. has largely financed most of the recent development work in both the Lloydminster, Vermillion and Battleview areas.

A Franco wholly-owned subsidiary recently obtained an exclusive gas franchise, to supply the city of Saskatoon with gas for 20 years. Gas engineers are now at work in Saskatoon surveying the streets for the gas distributing pipelines. Last week the Franco-Battleview No. 3 well, located about 30 miles west of Lloydminster, encountered a gas flow of 5,000,000 cubic feet at 1610 feet. The Franco-Vermillion No. 1 well located a few miles east of this well encountered a similar flow at exactly the same horizon. When the Vermillion well was deepened to around 1850 feet it encountered a much longer flow estimated at 65,000,000 feet.

The Franco Co. is preparing to make a seismic survey of the area from Vera, Saskatchewan, to Lloydminster. A well drilled at Vera by the Franco and other interests encountered both oil and gas and the lime was obtained at a shallower depth, than at a well drilled some 8 miles distant by the Imperial Oil.

According to officials of the larger companies, few independent or local geologists are capable of reading or interpreting Seismographic records. This is a comparatively new exploration device, and its use has been almost wholly confined to the larger companies, consequently it has been outside the experience of the ordinary practicing geologist.

While most geologists say that



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there is not a sufficient number of wells drilled in this area to warrant any definite conclusion, others are strongly of the opinion that a structure runs from Vera to Lloydminster. This possibility is also suggested by Dr. Hume and Mr. Hage in their report.

Recently several U.S. geologists, who were up here last year, are reported to have returned to the province. Among them is D. B. Meyers, economic geologist for the Union Oil of California. Mr. Meyers is the only person that I have met who knows all the phases of the oil business. He is regarded as an expert on marketing, producing, refining, and as a geologist is classed as one of the continent's most successful. I am told by Dr. Hume and others that the research laboratories of the

How much will it cost you to borrow \$100 at the Bank of Montreal, if you are able and willing to repay the money in 12 equal monthly instalments? Just \$3.65. There's no other charge.

Union Oil Co. are among the best on the continent.

Last week we had a cut of 2,000 barrels per day in proration, making the Turner Valley fields daily allowable 18,000 barrels. This reduction was due to the wintry and unseasonable weather which occurred in April. Roads throughout western Canada were tied up, and as a result normal gasoline sales were greatly curtailed and storage was built up. Seeding is just starting in many areas in Alberta and it is expected that when this becomes general that the demand for petroleum products will use up the present surplus, and that proration will be increased within a few weeks. I am told that Turner Valley products will shortly be supplying the entire Manitoba market.



Who will get your Life Insurance Money?



WIFE?



MOTHER?



FATHER?



CHILDREN?



OTHER RELATIVES?

USUALLY, when you take out a life insurance policy, you do so for a definite purpose and with a definite person in mind as your beneficiary. And so this person's name is written on your application even before your life insurance policy is issued.

This provision for the payment of your life insurance money is a very important matter—and because it is of major importance you should give it attention throughout the entire lifetime of your policy.

Let us suppose that the person you have named as beneficiary should die before you do. Who then would get your life insurance? The answer to that question depends upon understanding your right to name a new beneficiary and wisely exercising that right.

Your Agent, you will find, is well qualified to guide and advise you. So in the event of the death of the beneficiary you should immediately get in touch with

your Agent to consider the advisability of selecting and naming a new beneficiary.

Perhaps a change in your responsibilities might suggest the advisability of a change of beneficiary. Here, too, the advice of your Agent will be found helpful, for he will be able to explain the Provincial laws governing an insured's right to change the beneficiary.

One more thing. You should make sure that your beneficiaries know where you keep your policies, and also the name of your Agent or his District Manager. They should understand that the Company Representative considers it his duty and privilege to assist you in securing prompt disposition of all matters in connection with your policy. Obviously, there is no charge whatever for his services in this connection.

Remember, finally, that the provisions concerning beneficiaries are not the only ones in your policy. There are many others of equal importance. That is why

we urge you to read your policy carefully. Read it from beginning to end. The time it takes to do so could not be better spent.

This is Number 25 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements will be mailed upon request.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 18, 1940

Beauty Shoulders A Grease Gun For War Service

BY WESSELY HICKS

ONE night in every week men all across Canada are coming home to find nothing on the table for dinner but a tin of beans and a can opener. Today the mark of the up-and-coming co-ed is a ring of car grease under the nails. Business men are becoming more and more used to hearing their female employees discussing the innards of a car as familiarly as they used to discuss the romantic merits of their favorite screen idol. And bridge clubs are breaking up because the members are getting the cards smudged and are holding forth on carburetors, distributors and engine heads, rather than trump, finesses and end plays. Every time anyone mentions a "jack" the game breaks up.

The Reasons

The reasons for all the domestic and social confusion are the Women's Auxiliary Motor Service and the Volunteer Auxiliary Drivers Corps. Two of the leading Canadian automobile manufacturers have offered to take under their wing all women who wish to learn what makes a car tick. The manufacturers will provide instructors, facilities and the cars to tinker with. The ladies may register from any woman's organization such as the Red Cross or I.O.D.E. and are provided with attractive uniforms free of charge.

When they graduate they will be qualified chauffeurs and motor mechanics, fully prepared for ambulance or truck driving duties should their services be required. Mark of the graduate will be a distinctive pin. Mark of the undergraduate will be a dirty face and grease smudges on all the towels in the bathroom.

The Pictures

SATURDAY NIGHT looked in on these lady mechanics. Here's what we found. In the picture at the upper left, Mrs. G. H. Raymond, Mrs. C. Faulkner, and the Misses B. Kemp, D. Blair, E. Logan, all of Montreal, along with their instructor Mr. Harrison, had taken a truck out on the slushy road to practice tire changing and engine repair. In the companion picture, Helen Stone, Gwen Hicks, Gladys Silcox, Margaret Mills, Reva Jermyn, Hilda Vaile and Isobel Shaw were doing over a motor up in London, Ont.

The left hand picture in the second row comes from Sarnia. In it, Instructor Ronald Skam was explaining a rear axle to Helen Vansickle, Marguerite Fleming, Thelma O'Reilly, Mary Pretty, Helen Mackrell, Amelia Pretty, Evelyn Wade, and Dorothy Kelly. In the next picture, from Vancouver, Instructor Harry Mew was holding forth while Mrs. E. Bee, Mrs. Margaret Holloway, Mrs. J. W. Trites, Mrs. W. Tait, Miss Diane Ajoquist, Mrs. Edith Cutler, Miss Frances Cochrane, Miss Violet Leiper and Mrs. A. Forsyth did a little practical listening. In the picture at the extreme right, Instructor R. W. MacKeen explains a carburetor to Mrs. R. D. Stewart, Miss V. Williams, Miss M. Watterson, Mrs. E. C. Thompson, Miss O. Wright, Miss M. Kent, Miss W. Beaney and Miss E. Beaney.

In the left hand picture in the third row, taken at Calgary, Instructor J. Kennedy was going over a stripped chassis with the Misses E. Burgard, N. Scott, M. Sparrow, E. Thompson, A. Malm, J. Larson, Mrs. M. Waite, and the Misses J. Collicutt, E. Robertson and K. Hayden. From Hamilton, Ont., comes the other picture: among those present are Jean Middleton, Jane Williamson, Peggy Sawdon, Jane Holton, Mary Bertling, Ann Beasley and Ann Wigle.

The picture at the lower left was taken in Quebec. Here Mrs. Ellwood, Miss McKenna, Miss Matte, Mrs. Corbett, Miss Brousseau and Mrs. Labreque were getting the low-down from Instructors Gobeil and Paquet. In the top picture at the lower right, Instructor Bliss Wood was giving instructions to Helen Cockburn, Mrs. H. H. Pickard, Mrs. B. S. Wood, Mrs. Andrea Nolan, Sarah Burpee, Pauline Humble, Mrs. C. W. Johnston, Mrs. T. L. Hall, Emma Trafton, Mrs. J. S. Savage, Mrs. H. S. Wright, Augusta Niles, Mrs. C. H. Forbes and Mrs. Murray Kierstead, at Fredericton, N.B. and at Toronto Elizabeth Scholes, Betty Complin, Pam Williams, and Elaine Goodsell were caught scraping the carbon off an engine head. There they are in the lower right hand picture.

All Even

So there you are. The ladies are learning about automobiles. And it's liable to take a lot of the romance out of motoring; for no longer will you be able to get out and help the pretty damsel who is having car trouble: she'll be tending to it herself. On the other hand, she will probably be getting out to help you, so it will all even up.





Belmont Beach Club with its expanse of coral-pink-and-white sand, the smart rendezvous for sun-bathing, sun-tanning, luncheons, dinners, teas.

YOU'LL BE IN THE SWIM—AT BELMONT MANOR BEACH & GOLF CLUB BERMUDA

You'll meet people you'll like at this hospitable hotelery, open all the year. You'll enjoy Golf on our own famous course, bathing on our beautiful private Beach, tennis, cycling, riding and a host of other recreations. Unrivalled cuisine, courteous service. Canadian dollar at full value.

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PROTECT YOUR HOME AND GARDEN WITH FROST FENCE

Flowers and lawns need the protection which only a fence can give. The Frost Ornamental Iron Fence shown above, combines handsome appearance with unusual permanence. It is made in several standard designs or to customers' specifications.

When planning a fence, consider also the merits of Frost Angle Picket and Frost Chain Link Fence. One of these types will be sure to fit your requirements completely.

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FROST STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal HAMILTON, ONTARIO Winnipeg

DOES YOUR SKIN SEEM

"Acid"?



HERE'S A REMARKABLE NEW KIND OF HELP!

You may know from experience, as countless people do, how Milk of Magnesia, taken internally, relieves an excess acid condition of the stomach. In the very same way, these unique Milk of Magnesia creams act externally on the excess acid accumulations on the skin, and help to overcome unsightly faults and to make your skin lovelier.

DOES your skin seem "acid"? Does it look old and "thick"? Has it lost its fresh tone, its smooth firm texture? Do such blemishes as enlarged pores, oily shine, blackheads, scaly roughness worry you? Then try the beauty-giving action of these new-type Milk of Magnesia creams on your skin!

PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia TEXTURE CREAM. This remarkable cream is unlike other creams you've used! It is more, it does more because the Milk of Magnesia acts on the external excess fatty acid accumulations on the skin, in this way helping to overcome the faults of an "acid skin".

A longer-lasting foundation cream. You'll never believe how beautifully this new-type greaseless cream takes and holds make-up, until you try it. This is because the Milk of Magnesia prepares the

skin—smoothing away roughness and overcoming oiliness, so that powder and rouge go on more evenly and adhere for hours without need of touching up!

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WORLD OF WOMEN

We Delve Into Genealogy

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE Earl of Athlone, Governor-General-Designate and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, soon will arrive in Canada and take up residence at Rideau Hall. Naturally, at this time Canadians are keenly interested in tracing the lineage of this very distinguished first gentleman and lady.

Both are descendants of George III (who reigned from 1760-1820) and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Tracing the genealogy of the Earl of Athlone, we find:

GEORGE III AND CHARLOTTE
whose fifth son

Adolphus, m. Augusta of
Duke of Hess-Cassel
Cambridge

whose daughter

Princess m. Francis,
Mary Adelaide Duke of Teck

whose daughter and son were

Victoria Mary and The Earl of
of Teck who Athlone who
married George V. married
Princess Alice

In tracing the genealogy of Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, we return to:

GEORGE III AND CHARLOTTE
whose third son

Edward, m. Victoria of
Duke of Kent Saxe-Cobourg

whose daughter

Queen Victoria m. Albert of
Saxe-Cobourg

two of whose sons were

Edward VII, Leopold, Duke of
m. Alexandra, Albany, m.
of Denmark Helen of Wal-
deck and
Plymouth

whose son

George V. m. Princess Alice
Victoria Mary m. The Earl of
of Teck Athlone

The Earl and Countess of Athlone have one daughter, Lady May Abel Smith, whose marriage to Major Henry Abel Smith of the Royal Horse Guards, took place in 1931. They have three children—Richard Francis who was born in 1933, Ann Mary Sibylla born in 1932, and Elizabeth Alice who was born in 1936.

They Clean Up

Sandwiched in among reports of the first days of fighting on Dutch soil was one which told of the Dutch wives in a suburban market place near Amsterdam, and some German parachute troops who floated down there. The women wielded knives, clubs and rolling pins to such telling effect that the Nazis were *hors de combat* by the time they were "rescued" by Dutch soldiers.

The women of Holland are rated among the best housekeepers in the world. In few other countries does the day's housework begin with a thorough scrubbing of not only the steps leading into every house, but of the walls and the sidewalk in front of it, too. And inside their houses the bare floors made either of terra cotta or white or blue brick typical of many Dutch houses of the middle classes, are as immaculate.

It is not surprising, then, that the housewives who took part in the market battle welcomed the opportunity to express the ire and indignation of all Dutch housewives against those who would bring the filth of war to their well-scrubbed doorsteps.

That they did so with rolling-pins seems only appropriate.

"So Always Respect A—"

"Mother's Day" has come and gone, and if many of the poor dears who have been the victims of the less charming aspects of the day are secretly relieved that it's over for another year, far be it from us to blame them.

Consider for instance the song "Always Respect A Mother"—a collector's piece if we ever saw a collector's piece. The words of the Introduction will give you an idea:

"The character and meaning of this popular song refers to either SON or DAUGHTER who fortunately possess a mother often overlook the fact that

ONLY ONCE YOU HAVE A MOTHER Respect and consideration are often temporarily forgotten.

In this song the writer implores SONS and DAUGHTERS to show RESPECT, avoiding STRIFE and WORRY.

Years are numbered and when "Adieu" is said thoughts often turn to "what might have been done!"

So—
ALWAYS RESPECT A MOTHER
Displace words—
Boys' for Girls'
Making song for Daughter."

Splash Sport

One of New York's best sporting-goods shops has burst forth with a brace of water gadgets which will give the local Johnny Weissmullers a turn.

The gadgets are a pair of rubber webbed feet that take the wearer lickety-split through the water at a rate that will make innocent onlook-



ONE OF THE VERSIONS of the new, extremely simple, raglan-type coat, which Paris designers have taken to their hearts. It is seen here in plaid.

ers doubt their own senses. The webbed feet are made of heavy white rubber which are attached to the forward part of the foot by an ankle strap.

We hear that the swim-fins, as they are called, were tried out in a men's university pool where a little girl who wore the fins is reported to have beaten a member of the swimming team. They work equally well with the "crawl" or "breast" strokes.

And at the same shop there is new equipment to make the fast-growing sport of goggle-fishing even more popular. For instance, there's a mask with air tank attached which enables those enamored of the sport of underwater spear fishing to stay below and

annoy unwary fish for as much as thirty minutes at a time.

The rage for goggle-fishing is reflected in other equipment which includes the long spear and spear-guns used in the sport, as well as a new under-water goggle which has one large lens without the usual division between the eyes.

TRAVELERS

Colonel and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin have returned to Oshawa, Ont., from their winter residence in Bermuda.

Lady Allan, of Montreal, and Mrs. John L. Todd, of Sennville, are spending two weeks at Aiken, South Carolina.

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Trees eat*



ALL TREES that do not grow in their natural forest environment need food as well as water. But trees must be fed at the right time, with the right kind of food applied scientifically. Davey Tree Experts know exactly how to do this. They use famed Davey Tree Food, a scientifically balanced ration prepared especially for shade trees—apply it quickly, effectively, with modern power-driven equipment. It makes a big difference in the beauty and strength of your lovely trees.

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NOT SO LONG AGO fathers debated whether it was better to let their children start work right after High School or send them to University. But today, employers definitely give preference to those with specialized training and are looking to them for their future executives.

Ask the GREAT-WEST LIFE man to show you his complete Educational Trust Service. He has a plan requiring only small regular deposits that will assure funds for the education of your boy or girl even if anything should happen to you. His plans are guaranteed by a sound, long-established Company, now safeguarding the future for the sons and daughters of thousands of parents on this continent.

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A True Story—with Masks



1. THIS IS THE BEST WAY I know to tell you a little story of what happened to me a few months ago. If you've ever been in the same situation, you'll know I'm not exaggerating.



2. HERE'S HOW I LOOKED most of the time, suffering as I did from constipation. And my disposition was as sour as my face. I wonder now how my husband ever stood it.



3. BUT THAT WASN'T ALL! Every time the old trouble came, I had to make a pilgrimage to the medicine cabinet. Often, I thought I'd rather endure it than try to "cure" it. It didn't matter very much to me whether school kept or not.



4. THEN, ONE BRIGHT MORNING, I discovered KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN! My neighbor had sent me a package. "Try the 'ounce of prevention,'" she said. "You probably don't get enough 'bulk' in your diet. If so, ALL-BRAN will get at the cause of the trouble."



5. AND DID IT? After a few weeks of having ALL-BRAN for breakfast, I began to feel as though I had taken off a mask and found an entirely different person underneath. And to think I could do that with a delicious food instead of with medicines! Isn't Nature wonderful?

Get your "Ounce of Prevention" every day
with **KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN**

Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient size packages, or order it in the individual serving package at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.



AN ENSEMBLE built on a trio of colors—the short pleated skirt is dark red; the jacket with large patch pockets set at an angle, is beige; the three-quarter length swagger topcoat is tweed which blends these two colors with the addition of pale green, for good measure.

WORLD of WOMEN

Summer Preparation

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WITH the arrival of warm weather days comes the time of the year when it is more important than ever that hair should be pampered. After a long winter it is never at its best what with dry indoor heat and constant hat-wearing.

Although the too-frequent shampoo is to be avoided you must be extra careful about the shampoos you do have. Don't just wash your hair with the soap nearest at hand. There are many carefully formulated products on the market now to keep the hair soft and shining at the same time it is thoroughly cleansed. It should not look like dry straw after its bath, but like silken floss. In between shampoos, keep the scalp clean with conscientious scrubbings with hair lotion. Pour a small quantity of lotion into a saucer. Apply it to the scalp with a dab of absorbent cotton, parting the hair every inch or so, so that you can get right down to the skin. After your whole scalp has been treated, take a bath towel to dry your scalp and polish your hair until no oiliness remains.

The old-fashioned method of "dry cleaning" the hair by brushing powdered orrisroot in, and out again, is a good emergency treatment when

your hair looks limp and altogether impossible, and "something must be done." It is not recommended as a regular treatment however, as it is difficult to get all the orrisroot out, and while it makes for temporary fluffiness, it does not add to the sheen.

To put a genuine gleam in the hair, once it has been properly shampooed, nothing better has been devised than a dependable stout-bristled, stout-handled hairbrush. Wield it faithfully. Bend your head down. Toss your hair forward, and don't be afraid to give a good pull from the roots up! In one of the beauty courses given at a prominent salon, every student is required to brush her hair valiantly, under supervision, for fifteen minutes a day—and that's a lot more than the conventional hundred strokes.

A final suggestion about style. If you have "difficult" hair, don't attempt the impossible. Better a simple hair-do that is consistently becoming, than an attempt at the dramatic that is good only for the first hour after your visit to the hairdresser.

Stocking Up

When your stockings are not giving you the wear you think they should give, what do you do about it? asks the writer of an article on stocking research. Most of us start out by blaming the manufacturer. But the reputable manufacturer, who puts his name on his hosiery, does not allow seconds, or faulty stockings, to be sold under his trade mark. So if you buy branded hosiery, you can protect yourself against stocking flaws.

We have just made an intensive study of hosiery performance, she says, and we believe you can save money by doing two things: (1) improve your buying habits. We find that careless buying causes many a pocketbook leak. Some simple buying rules are given here: (2) after you have bought them, give your stockings intelligent care.

Buy the correct size: Just telling the salesgirl that your shoes is size 6 isn't enough. If you wear a C width, a 9½ stocking is not large enough for a 6C foot. A size 10 will lessen strain on instep and help prevent toe holes. If you are tall buy stockings with longer leg length. Many manufacturers stress leg fitting as well as foot fitting.

Buy the right weight of stocking for everyday wear. A 2-thread sheer cannot stand the punishment of an all-day shopping tour or a busy day. You need a 3-thread or a 4-thread; today these look as sheer as 2-thread hose of several years ago.

Buy more than one pair at a time—always, if possible, buy six pairs, but choose a shade that harmonizes with the main items in your wardrobe.

Do your stockings wear out too fast in the feet? Now you can get hose knit with extra reinforcement panels in the feet. These reinforcements should come well up along the side of the foot, cover the toes and toe joints. For women who get runs along the back seam, just below the hem, get a stocking with a reinforcement at this point of strain. If you



BEAUTY ESSENTIALS

Elizabeth Arden has taught women the world over the fundamentals of loveliness. These women reflect in their own beauty the wonderful results to be obtained from Elizabeth Arden's basic beauty regimen of Cleansing, Toning, and Soothing the skin every morning and every evening.



THESE ARE THE ELIZABETH ARDEN ESSENTIALS FOR BASIC BEAUTY

ARDENA CLEANSING CREAM, \$1.10, \$2.10, \$3, \$6.
ARDENA SKIN TONIC . . . \$1.10, \$2.10, \$3.75, \$9.
FLUFFY CLEANSING CREAM, \$1.10, \$2.10, \$3, \$6.
ARDENA VELVA CREAM . . . \$1.10, \$2.10, \$3, \$6.
ORANGE SKIN CREAM, \$1.10, \$1.85, \$2.75, \$4.25.

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NEW YORK LONDON PARIS TORONTO



Here's dainty Chicken all ready to use, for sandwiches or salads. Select portions of young, government inspected fowl, scientifically prepared. In convenient, key-opening tins.

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ABOUT FOOD

The Simple Life

BY JANET MARCH

THE seed catalogue was getting definitely earthy; when you picked it up you had to shake, what it so beautifully describes as "rich loam," off it, and each page had the imprint of a large soiled thumb. "Plant in open ground after all danger of frost is past. Grows to enormous size producing solid heads," sang the youthful gardener's boy to the tune of "God save the King," a favorite with the young this year because with the war they hear it so often.

When is all danger of frost past? When will the beans sprout only to droop again? When can you be sure that the zinnias won't be blackened one fine morning? "What a fickle dame is nature," murmured the gardener sententiously around a package of seeds held dripping in the teeth, and heaved herself to her feet. "Go and get the fertilizer and stop planting nasturtiums next to the pink poppies," she added testily.

In the books, May is a happy month of dancing round Maypoles—of sport on the village green and, says Mr. Chambers in his famous *Book of Days*: "The outbreak into beauty which Nature makes at the end of April and beginning of May excites so joyful and admiring a feeling in the human breast that there is no wonder that the event should at all times have been celebrated in some way." All the historical ways which he goes on to describe sound leisurely. A little dancing, choosing the May Queen, Robin Hood games and what not. When Canada gets itself enough folklore to have a "Book of Days" of

its own the motto for May will be 'haste'. There is no time for this kind of thing in this land of sudden seasons.

What really and truly farmers feel about the urgency of May I know not, but if in an amateur way you try to produce a garden in the country when you are only there a day and a half a week, desperation creeps over you as the sun sets and you plant the vegetables in zig-zags not taking time for strings, and prune the roses by the light of the moon. Haste causes you to put in a hedge of cornflowers in front of the row of delphiniums, a thing that will worry you all summer. Finally you limp into the shed hung around with garden tools in the dark, inevitably falling over the handles of the wheelbarrow.

Gardening is an alarming thing to a novice. It's full of things that everyone knows by instinct except you, and when you look in the seed catalogue for a little straight talk you find such helpful sentiments across the pages as "Try Honesty for Winter Decoration" that really put one off. Turning hastily to see whether it is too early to plant the beets you find "Pyrethrums Repel Insects from their Vicinity." Better just take a chance on those beets, it takes two years' trial and error to learn almost anything.

When darkness has stopped your labor after about fourteen hours on your knees, supper is the next move. This will consist of what can be had soonest, and thank heaven for cans, beautiful cans which can be left in

handsome rows on the shelf in the country cupboard. Sardines—soup—corned beef—tongue—peaches and coffee. It is all there waiting for the addition of a little milk, bread and butter and cream, and the desperate position of the amateur gardener looks much less desperate. Tomorrow your spirits will be back and you'll be out buying flats of pansies. What if you did put the wrong fertilizer on the roses, and plant the gladiolus bulbs too early and in lines when they only really like to grow in a matey bunch. Food will set your worst horticultural fears at rest, but there must be lots of it to do the job.

If you week-end in a maidless condition, and want to be outside all the time, cans are the things. If you have a refrigerator you needn't depend on the cans completely for you can bring a handsome ham or a chicken pie from town. Around these you can group your canned food according to taste.

The little rolled cottage hams are often excellent if you treat them right, but they vary in the goodness of their curing more than do the expensive kind with the bone in. Whichever sort you buy boil it very slowly, just as slowly as you can, in a covered pan with a bay leaf and a bouquet of herbs tied up in cheesecloth. When it is tender take it off and put it to cool in the water in which it cooked. When it is cold make a paste of brown sugar, cider and breadcrumbs and spread it on where you have taken off the skin. Stick it with cloves and bake in the oven until the crust browns.

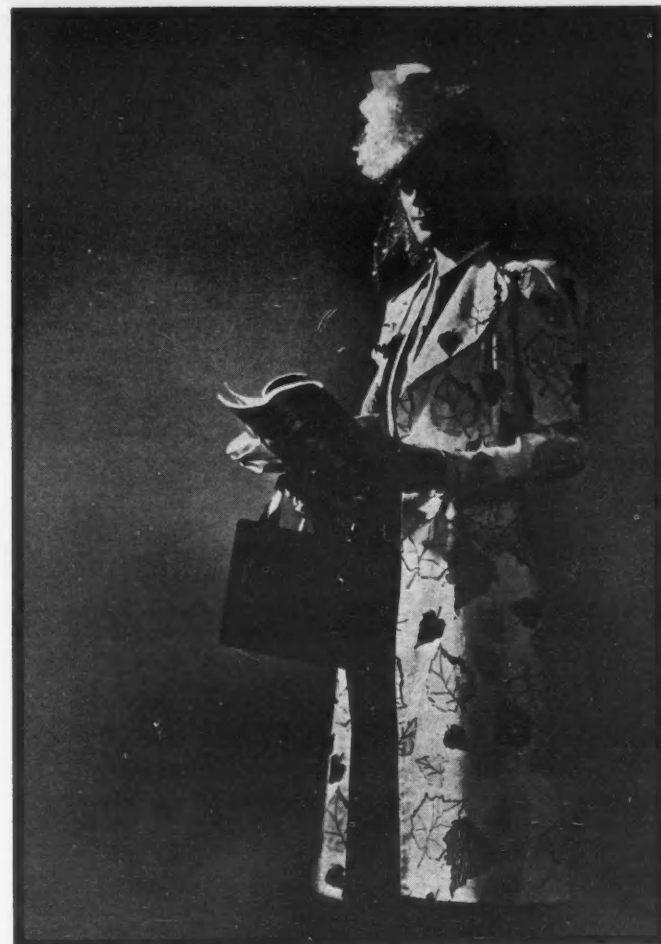
Chicken Pie

Take a moderate sized boiling fowl and cut it in pieces. Cover with boiling water and let it simmer very slowly. When the meat is nearly cooked add salt and pepper. When it is quite tender take out the pieces and reduce—if necessary—the water it has been cooking in. Mix a tablespoonful and a half of flour with two tablespoons of melted butter and stir into the stock. Season with more salt and pepper if necessary and put the meat and gravy into a baking dish. Make a baking powder crust and bake in a hot oven until the crust browns.

Any of the tinned thick soups will start a country meal off handsomely. No one is going to ask for Bortsch or Vichy Soise after a day's gardening. Tomato can't be beaten, mock turtle is excellent and if you don't want a cream soup Green Turtle is a winner in the canned soup class. Expensive but worth it. Corn or tinned tomatoes will serve you for vegetables, or perhaps if you were heating the chicken pie you might remember to throw some potatoes in the oven to bake. If you remembered rye bread, cheese, celery, lettuce and French dressing you have a pretty fine meal.

Of course eggs and bacon are the best standby. Heat a can of spaghetti, poach the eggs, put them on the spaghetti and put the bacon around the edge of the dish. This with soup, and a bottle of your own—or somebody else's—canned raspberries with cookies makes a meal that can be prepared and on the table in a flat twenty minutes. That is if you are a Hydro consumer with an electric stove and you don't have to light a wood range. Even at that it won't take long.

After you have eaten you may feel strong enough to turn up your garden book. It is always filled with pictures of expensive equipment. Evidently no one operates with just a hoe, a rake and a spade and a piece of string stretched between two sticks. It's hard to find out about the habits of Canterbury Bells amidst the descriptions of compost heaps and cultivators. The old stand-by, the seed catalogue, seems just to have superlatives in it, but with good food within none of this seems as annoying as it did earlier and the garden will be better than you expect.



PARAY CALLS THIS ENSEMBLE "LONGCHAMP". The long coat of white linen is printed in yellow and black, and forms an effective contrast against the black crepe dress over which it is worn. The white straw, heaped with white flowers, is by Bragaard.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Torrance Heyes and Miss H. Heyes have returned to Toronto from Palm Beach, where they spent the winter.

The Misses Bullock have arrived in Quebec from Halifax to take up their residence for the summer at their cottage on the Gouin Road.

Mrs. V. F. Cronyn, formerly of London, Ont., who has been in England for some years, will return the end of May to Toronto to join her husband, Mr. Cronyn, who with Mr. Edward Cronyn spent the winter in Barbados.

Miss Marjorie Price, daughter of Brigadier C. B. Price, D.S.O., D.C.M., V.D., A.D.C., and Mrs. Price, of Montreal, has arrived in England. She accompanied Mrs. Smith, wife of Brigadier A. A. Smith, M.C., E.D., of Hamilton.

Mrs. Louis D. Bawlf and Miss Jean Bawlf have left Winnipeg for the sea coast, where they will join Flight Lieut. Bawlf at his station.

Mrs. W. R. Miller, who has been occupying her residence in Camden, South Carolina, for the winter, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Nancy Dawes, Mr. Andrew Dawes and Miss Prudence Dawes have left Montreal for their residence at Senneville, where they will spend the next six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Chipman, of Montreal, have opened their country house on Lake Commandant at the Seignior Club.

Mrs. Walter C. Hyde has returned to Montreal from Mount Kisco, N.Y., where she spent several weeks as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bryant Woods.

Miss Ann Wilks of Galt, Ont., who has been doing war work with Mrs. Vincent Massey in London, England, for some months, is returning shortly to join Mrs. Wilks at "Langdon Hall."



ONE OF THOSE PLEASANTLY ADAPTABLE LITTLE FROCKS that go on from the tea hour into an evening of casual entertainment, with perfect aplomb. It is blue striped with an irregular, wavy line of white, pleated from neck to hem, and trimmed with bands of blue ribbon. An Alex Maguy original.

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You'll be proud of your letters when you use Cameo Stationery. It is made in correct sizes for ladies and gentlemen and it is surprisingly inexpensive. Buy it in the box or by the quire.



Another Step In The Right Direction—New Heinz Junior Foods!



Heinz Now Provides Highly Nutritive, Well-Balanced Dishes Specially Developed For Babies Graduating From Strained Foods

WHEN your youngster is ready for heartier meals—serve him savoury Heinz Junior Foods! Backed by the same dependable 70-year quality reputation that inspired your confidence in Heinz Strained Foods, these new dishes are scientifically prepared with typical Heinz skill and care. They furnish energetic babies with the coarser, highly nutritive meals their busy little lives demand!

Give your toddler another step in the right direction by ordering an assortment of convenient, ready-to-serve Heinz Junior Foods!

Choose From 12 Delicious Kinds

CREAMED TOMATO AND RICE. Choice vegetables, whey powder and soy bean flour are added to give better nutritive balance—richer flavour.

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CREAMED GREEN VEGETABLES solves the problem of how to make children like greens! It's a luscious combination of kale, green lettuce, green asparagus, peas, milk and cream.

CREAMED DICED VEGETABLES. Choice vegetables, milk and rice in a diced or chopped form. Addition of a yeast concentrate improves the vitamin B and G content.

LAMB AND LIVER STEW contains lamb meat and liver and chicken liver—making this product of value for anemia prevention and correction. Choice vegetables improve the vitamin content and flavour.

CHICKEN FARINA VEGETABLE PORRIDGE is made from the mass and broth of selected chickens, tasty vegetables, durum farina, wheat germ and milk. Here's a savoury way to get more cereal in baby's diet! He'll really enjoy this dish!

CHOPPED CARROTS. Sweet, mature carrots are chopped coarse enough to require chewing. The rich orange colour indicates its high content of vitamin A.

CHOPPED MIXED VEGETABLES. This is a nutritious blend of several vegetables, highly favoured for the diet of children. It contains potatoes, sweet potatoes, carrots, celery, green beans and onions.

CHOPPED SPINACH. The dark green curly variety of spinach is cut into particles of such size that only a moderate amount of chewing is required.

PINEAPPLE RICE PUDDING is prepared from fancy Hawaiian pineapple in a wholesome custard with rice. Its high carbohydrate content makes it an energy-giving food—the eggs and milk increase its nutritive value.

PRUNE PUDDING. Choice prunes and farina are cooked with milk and eggs producing a dish that is less laxative than plain prunes and has an excellent nutritive balance.

APPLE, FIG AND DATE DESSERT. Ripe, full-flavoured apples are blended with the small-seeded variety of white figs and select dates. Lemon juice is added to enhance this combination of rich, zestful flavours with a touch of tartness.

Patrician ROME

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The bathroom shown above is on view at the Crane Toronto Display Rooms, 306 Front St. West. Fixtures are the Tarnia Bath, T/N Toilet, Corwith Lavatory and Dental Basin in ivory; wall material for the recess is also used for the front of the bath.

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FILM PARADE

Genius Takes Its Usual Beating

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"YOUNG MR. EDISON" is almost as ingenious and mechanical in construction as though some young Tom Edison of the studios had rigged up the plot in his basement work-shop. The script-writer of course was luckier than the hero of his story who had nothing much to work with except a few chemicals, some old copper wire and the reluctant family cat. The author of "Young Tom Edison" had all the standard equipment to hand—every known gadget for producing cheers and tears, and a fool-proof blue-print for putting them together. If he couldn't make a movie out of that, plus Mickey Rooney, he wasn't worth the price of his transportation to the Coast.

I don't know what sort of boyhood the original Thomas Alva Edison had, but if it was anything like the one depicted here it's a wonder the unhappy lad didn't take himself out of an ungrateful world with a time-bomb of his own construction. If he had taken most of his fellow-townsmen of Port Huron, Michigan, along with him you could hardly have blamed him. From the beginning he is trounced, ridiculed, thrown off

ourselves to the notion of Mickey Rooney growing up to be Spencer Tracy. It's an idea that takes getting used to. Maybe there should be an interim film, "Edison in Transition" with some star who manages to combine youthful cockiness with an air of noble purpose. How about Inventor Don Ameche?

"Johnny Apollo" is another of the father-and-son pictures that the screen seems to have taken a fancy to recently. The father (Edward Arnold) is a millionaire crook who lands in Sing Sing. The son (Tyrone Power) is a more than respectable youth at Yale who is shocked at the old man's depravity. In jail Father goes straight, takes up the boiler trade and joins the ball team. Outside the son changes his name to Johnny Apollo and turns crook on a scale that makes the old man blush to reveal the relationship to his cell-mates. For a long time it looked as though neither would ever meet on a moral plane where it wouldn't be necessary for one to cut the other dead. However, good Dorothy Lamour brings them together at last—she's a broad-minded girl who figures life is too short for moral niceties and has a mink coat to show for it. It's average under-

world melodrama which you can enjoy if, like Dorothy, you don't try to figure out the hair-pins in moral psychology.

"Too Many Husbands" presents Jean Arthur as a beautiful bigamist in love with both husbands and simply enraptured with her predicament. It's one of those movies where people wander about for hours in their pajamas and doors—bedroom doors of course—are constantly being flung open on scenes of unnatural decorum. The advertisements describe the piece as scandalous but don't you believe it. It's as light and innocent as a beaten-up egg-white.

LETTERS

U.S. Germans

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR edition of April 27 under the heading "Some American History" I find the following: "It is alleged by these German broadcasters that at some unnamed period in the dawn of American history a vote was taken to decide whether the official language of the United States should be English or German; and the German party lost by only one vote. No American historian has ever accepted responsibility for any such statement, and no details are given in the broadcasts, or indeed anywhere else, by which the statement could be checked. How it ever managed to gain cur-

rency even in Germany is something of a mystery; but the fact that it is current there was made known to American readers as far back as last October, when Elizabeth Knaust, who describes herself as a former employee of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda department, wrote an article in Redbook in which she said: 'In the Third Reich an absurd story is circulated, the origin of which I could not discover.' She then goes on to narrate the story about the one vote, and adds: 'This story is cited to prove how German the United States is and that it is the duty of the Third Reich to come to the rescue of the Germans here, who are threatened in their spiritual and material lives by the underworld characters of the mongrel race that populates the melting pot.'

I have quoted this at length to give a background to a personal experience of the writer as far back as the year 1900.

At that time I was a subscriber for a German pedagogical magazine published in Milwaukee, and by the way, it was perhaps the best pedagogical magazine that I have ever taken. In it was advertised a convention of German teachers of the United States to be held in the first week of July, in the University of Pennsylvania in the city of Philadelphia. As I was teaching German, I decided it would be a good lark to attend the convention—which I did. My means of transportation was a bicycle. I arrived in the wonderful old city the evening before the convention opened. The following morning I made my way to the University, went in, paid my fee to the *Schatzmeister*, and attended each

of the three sessions for three days. Each evening there was a banquet, with light Milwaukee beer as the only beverage. Women and men alike indulged freely in this German brew, but without any evidence of over-indulgence. Everything was carried on in German with the exception of one short address of welcome. The whole atmosphere was German, and here were assembled four hundred German teachers from practically every State in the Union. Dr. Heximer, a rising young doctor of Philadelphia, delivered himself of the following bombastic speech: "I am proud to say that there are a quarter of a million people in the city of Philadelphia *mit deutschem Blut in den Adern*." Some of the papers read indicated a very close touch of the members with the Fatherland. Another enthusiastic speaker proudly delivered himself of this: "I am looking forward to the time when German will be the language of this North American continent." Of course I thought he was living in a fool's paradise; but no—these four hundred German teachers, representative of every State in the Union, were meeting in one of the oldest universities of the United States, evidently with a full welcome, and were delivering themselves in this blatant fashion, without any suspicion that they were doing anything that might offend good taste. Such is the German mentality.

There is no doubt in my mind that these four hundred German teachers were German propagandists, placed in the schools of the United States as far back as the year 1900, and directed



LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN, whose chamber music was featured in concerts this week at Hart House, Toronto, by the Hart House String Quartet.

in their efforts from the authorities at home. Where could the opportunity be greater for spreading the German virus than in the schools? Such has been the method, the foresight, the positive objective of eventually conquering the United States; first by inculcating the idea of German superiority, and finally of German supremacy.

E. S. HOGARTH.

Hamilton, Ont.



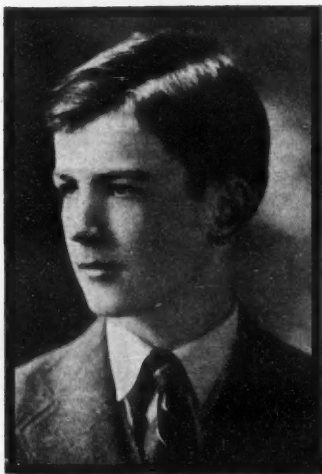
KIRSTEN FLAGSTAD, the celebrated soprano, who will be heard in the Celebrity Concert Series at Massey Hall, Toronto, next fall.

trains and beaten about the head, inducing deafness. He is the natural victim of the acid school-teacher and the school bully. He trudges about in the rain looking for work, which the good citizens of Port Huron naturally refuse him, with huge guffaws. There were moments when against all one's better knowledge it seemed that he never would survive at all to invent the electric light and the motion picture and turn at last into Spencer Tracy.

Genius it seems must always take a beating or it would never be worth anything, at any rate at the box-office. Pasteur must be mocked, Alexander Graham Bell must be starved, Stanley must be libeled, Ehrlich must be dragged into the courts, the good townsmen of Port Huron must make it their business to cuff the nonsense out of young Tom Edison's dreaming head. I don't know exactly what the principle behind all this is, unless it's that audiences are flattered by knowing right from the start just where genius lies; while all the time the people on the screen are laughing their heads off and assuring each other that the future great man is nothing but the village idiot. The big oafs.

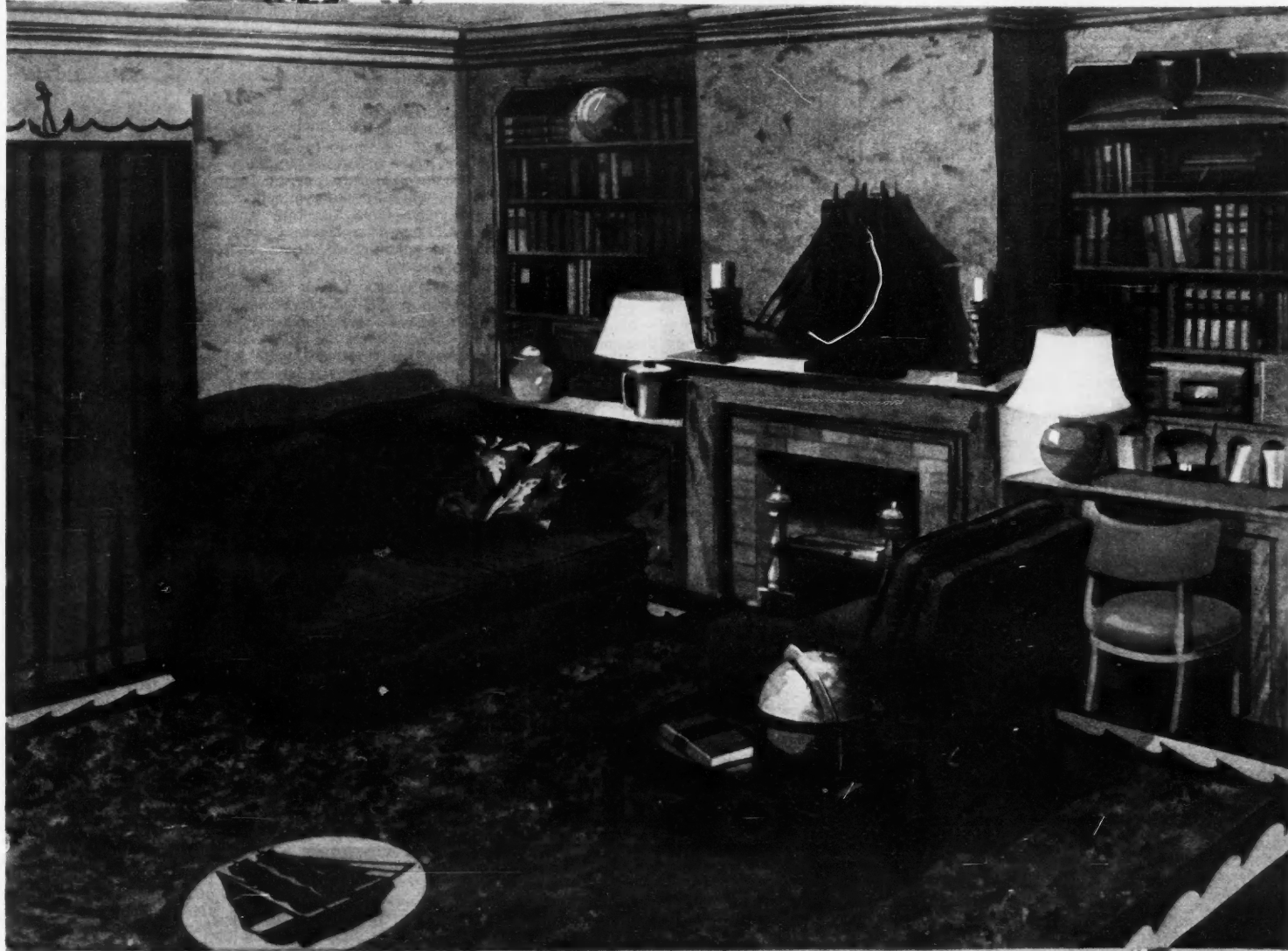
Mickey Rooney emerges remarkably subdued from all this rough treatment. An abstracted, visionary youngster, he spends his time mulling over the new problems of electricity, mixing home-made compounds of nitroglycerine, and trying prophetically to figure out ways of capturing and retaining sound. You wouldn't know he was the same boy as Andy Hardy. There are moments too when he might conceivably be young Tom Edison. Certainly the Rooney vitality, though considerably modified, gave the whole thing a liveliness and plausibility that weren't in the story treatment.

There will be a short time lapse between "Young Tom Edison" and "Edison the Man" while we accustom



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3 lovely TABLESPOONS WM. A. ROGERS

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Tschaikowsky's Centenary

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT WAS perhaps by chance that the centenary of Tschaikowsky's birth, which occurred at Votinsk, Russia, on May 7, 1840, was honored at Toronto more impressively than in most cities of the world. No finer symphonic organization exists anywhere than the Philadelphia Orchestra, and it so happened that it had been booked a year previously for an appearance at Massey Hall on that date. The result was an all-Tschaikowsky program that could hardly have been bettered.

There seems to be some liberty of choice in the spelling of the name of the Russian genius. The program commentator of the Philadelphians spells it "Tchaikovsky"; others drop even the "T" altogether. But I prefer the way I was brought up to spell it: "Tschaikowsky." Certainly it cannot be said that Toronto failed in recognition of a great musical anniversary. The Massey Hall event was sold out days in advance; and so was the "Proms" concert two days later in which the centenary was also commemorated. In each case disappointed music lovers lingering on the sidewalk were silent evidence of the regard in which his music is held. R. L. F. McCombs, the Philadelphia pianist, writes no more than the truth when he says that Tschaikowsky dead compels more enthusiasm than he ever did when alive; because as Ernest Newman has said he is "much more a man of our own day than the belated followers of the classical tradition." My own experience has been that Tschaikowsky's intensely personal qualities appeal more deeply to young music-lovers than those of mature years. This means that every twenty years a new host of Tschaikowsky idolaters arises to applaud, even though their elders may weary of his symphonies.

The singular thing is that three symphonies which Tschaikowsky composed as a young man are all dead. They were probably played in Russia last week, and occasionally they have been given elsewhere as museum pieces, but without reviving public interest. They differ from the three later symphonies in that they were frankly descriptive, and undoubtedly less emotional. The 1st (1868) he termed "Winter Day-dreams"; the 2nd (1873) "Little Russia"; the 3rd (1875) "Polish." Only in the 4th (1877) did he content himself with a key signature and lay bare his feelings. Personally I think the emphasis laid on his surviving symphonies because of their emotionalism has blinded many to the fact that he was a most versatile composer, with moods as various as Shakespeare. Had he never penned a symphony, there would remain a residue of beautiful compositions exquisitely rhythmical, vivacious and dramatic.

Ormandy's Program

Mr. Ormandy's centenary program was the more important because it gave recognition to these phases. Last week I wrote at length of the glories of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the individuality of its conductor. Their super-qualities were perhaps intensified by the sentiment of the occasion. The Overture-Fantasy "Romeo and Juliet" comes near to being the finest of all Tschaikowsky's works. Its profound suggestion of Shakespearean meanings, its imagination, variety, and superb dramatic appeal, never pall on the listener, and one could not have asked a more intimate, glowing and satisfying interpretation. Likewise the "Serenade for String Orchestra" composed in 1881, presents the composer at his mature best, and in his happiest mood. The waltz which con-

stitutes the second movement is one of the most fascinating ever composed; and the whole work, which has many pensive moments, is essentially lovely. The grace and tenderness of the interpretation called for superlatives.

The 5th Symphony is the finest of the series of which it forms a part; more coherent than the 6th, more distinguished than the 4th. It also contains a waltz movement of charming quality. It has a haunting ruling melody which binds the whole work together, and the harmonic invention throughout grips attention. Ormandy rose to ecstatic heights, and the color and expression of the whole orchestra tempted one to rhapsodize. I was not disturbed because the conductor chose to give as extra numbers "Perpetual Motion" and "Vienna Woods" by the younger Johann Strauss. As a native of Hungary he is able to give that subtle emphasis on the third beat, which eludes many celebrated conductors, but which is the essence of Straussian appeal.

Proms Break Records

Last week's concert of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at Varsity Arena broke all records for an indoor concert in Toronto. Over 7600 listeners crowded every available square foot of the auditorium and many were turned away. It was an occasion to put Reginald Stewart and his musicians "on their toes." The conductor is an adept in the Tschaikowsky 4th Symphony. He has played it here on several occasions and at Carnegie Hall four nights previously conducted it with the New York Civic Orchestra. His rendering is fervid with requisite rhythmical abandon. The first and last movements of the work seem to me over-vehement, and rather commonplace; but its two central movements are charming. The Scherzo is one of the most unique and fascinating orchestral experiments ever penned. From first to last the strings are constantly employed but the bows are never used. For 67 years it has remained the "ace" achievement in pizzicato, and it is amazing how deftly Tschaikowsky avoids monotony. It is very difficult technically and the orchestra had reason to be proud of the precision and lustre of its performance. Mr. Stewart's other orchestral numbers were Wolf Ferrari's infectious Overture "Secret of Suzanne" and Borodin's "Polovtze Dances," both played with stimulating attack and sustained vitality.

The guest artist was the famous mezzo-soprano, Gladys Swarthout, who had already sung under Mr. Stewart's baton when he was conducting the Ford Hour at Detroit in March. Apart from her operatic status, Miss Swarthout has won popularity through radio and motion pictures; but remains a singer of genuine artistic enthusiasm and distinguished intuitions. She is one of the prettiest of all public singers, and on this occasion managed to look well in a costume that on most of them would be merely garish. It was a period costume of the French revolution, of a kind that during the last World War was used on the stage to typify France.

Miss Swarthout is one of two Missouri girls who first won attention in the operatic field fifteen years ago. The other was the lyric soprano, Marion Talley, who owing to the indiscretions of friends was over-boomed at the outset, so that her fame was shortlived. Miss Swarthout had no initial boom but worked her way upward from modest beginnings. She has a voice of warm, smooth and



SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, conductor-in-chief of the London (Eng.) Philharmonic Orchestra, who will be a guest conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra next season.

appealing quality, handled with fine musical intelligence. In fact it is the natural musicianship of Miss Swarthout that makes her singing so satisfying. While her tones are not large in volume they revealed unexpected carrying power. Amazed by her audience she at the outset sang the Habanera from "Carmen" rather breathlessly, but recovered her poise in the Gypsy Song from Act II in which her tones flowed easily and beautifully. She gave an enchanting rendering of the merry Gavotte from "Mignon," but the most appealing part of her program was a group of three very beautiful folk-songs of Auvergne orchestrated by J. Cauteloube. The emotional delicacy of her rendering stamped her as a lyric interpreter of the first order.

Canadian Chamber Music

That admirable organization, the Conservatory String Quartet, concluded its activities for the season recently with a program of new works by Canadian composers. The personnel are all section leaders in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra; Elie Spivak, 1st violin; Harold Sumberg, 2nd violin; Cecil Figelsky, viola; and Leo Smith, cello. On this occasion the last-named was indisposed and his place was taken by the brilliant cellist, Philip Spivak.

Of the three works performed, two at least were of a quality that would give interest to any chamber program. One was a Quartet in D minor, opus 2, by John Weinzwieg of Toronto. Within the past year Mr. Weinzwieg's compositions have won considerable recognition in the United States, recognition amply justified by the vitality and originality of this quartet. While it is modern in feeling, it has none of the artificiality and uncouth harshness too frequently identified with "modernism" so called. A strong emotional urge, melodic feeling and plentitude of harmonic invention mark its various sections. The slow movement, Poco Adagio, is especially notable in satisfying richness of detail, and the third is captivating in freshness and abandon. Mr. Weinzwieg could not have asked a rendering finer in expression and tonal quality.

Another really notable work was a sonata for violin and piano, by Walter McNutt, a native of Prince Edward Island, now resident in Toronto, who has also won distinction as a song-composer. His sonata, beautifully played by Elie Spivak and Norman Wilks, has a fine flow of melody developed with taste and freshness of invention. In the final movement, Allegro vivo, Mr. McNutt makes a capital use of the old tune, "Sally in Our Alley," and his brilliance in harmonic devices delighted every listener. His use of the song is absolutely legitimate, since all the great composers made use of folk airs when it suited their fancy.

The third composer represented was Patricia Blomfield, whose Quartet in C minor, though clever in many details, lacked the spontaneity and emotional appeal of the other works. In her desire for ingenuity, Miss Blomfield has failed to make the best use of her themes, which are good enough for a freer and fuller development. Particularly true was this of the attractive jig at the outset of the last movement, and the lyrical passages in the coda.



GEORGES ENESCO, world-famous composer and violinist, who will be a guest conductor next season with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, following Sir Thomas Beecham.

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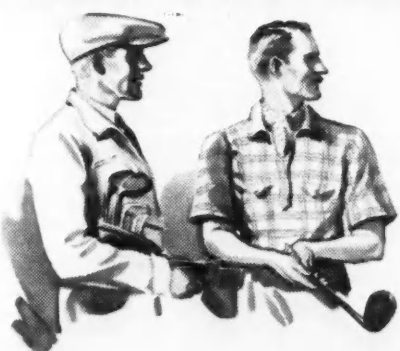
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ART AND ARTISTS

We Want Brighter Post-Offices

BY GRAHAM McINNES

SOME years ago, the Federal Government started replacing our redbrick Gothic and neo-classical post-offices with buildings of smooth simplicity. Where new post-offices were needed we began to get neat, serviceable, smooth-lined stations, instead of dark and cavernous barns surrounded with towers, battlements, dormer windows, Ionic pilasters and gargoyles. It's a pretty safe bet that both public and postal officials were pleased with the change. But in one important respect, the Government stopped half-way; the square-yards of clean, well-lit wall space remained without any form of artistic decoration.

The entry of the government into the field of art is frowned on by the rugged individualist; not because he would rather starve than paint for the government, but because once the spending of public money is involved, any self-respecting taxpayer, whether or not he knows anything of art (or even if he admits ignorance, but "knows what he likes") has a right to some say in what art shall be used. But after all, if the church supported art in Medieval times, the aristocracy in the Renaissance, the captains of industry in the 19th century, why shouldn't the government support art at a time when it supports a host of other varied democratic activities? Is it such a fearful prospect?

Across the line, the Federal Government has tried it in the U.S. You can see the excellent results of their venture in the enormous public interest in art which has grown up recently, finding an echo in picture magazines, in rotogravure sections and on the air waves. For the work itself, if you can't get over to Delhi, N.Y., Dearborn, Mich., or Kellogg, Idaho, the Art Gallery of Toronto this month takes from the National Gallery of Canada an excellent selection of mural designs and full-size cartoons done under the auspices of the U.S. Government. Here you can see nearly 150 designs for murals in post-offices and other public buildings throughout the U.S.

The Section of Fine Arts of the Federal Works Agency was created five and a half years ago, to select decorations for Federal buildings by open anonymous competition. One per cent of the building cost is reserved for decoration, and, where possible, the designs not only deal with local history, industries and personages, but are executed by artists from the locality itself. Thus Peter Hurd, painter of the South West, dramatizes Whitman's "O Pioneers" for the Big Spring, Tex., post-office; Aaron Bohrod of Chicago designs a mural for the Clinton, Ill., post-office, and so on. Much of the work is only honest illustration of very great competence; but much of it is also art of a high order.

But what is most exciting about this huge project is the vigor and enthusiasm with which the painters have done their historical and documentary research, the way they have delved into their country's background, seized upon the spirit that planted "companionship thick as trees along all the rivers of America, and

along the shores of the great lakes, and all over the prairies," and set it down in vital compositions. The rich and varied past and present of the U.S. is here for us to see, from the Pilgrim Fathers to Jane Addams, from the covered wagon to rural electrification and Boulder Dam, from the Civil War to the roaring days of the great railroads.

I don't think, myself, that Canada's history and development is one whit less stirring than that of its neighbor to the south. And you may feel irked to think of all these clean white walls in our new post-offices remaining just clean and white, when they could glow with the exploits of Cartier, Champlain, Thompson and MacKenzie; when they could vibrate to the railroads forging through the Rockies, the digging of the Welland Canal; when they could resound to the roar of the rakehell machines that fly over the barrens prospecting for minerals; when they could inspire us with the story of an Osler, a Saunders, a Bell; when they could dramatize for us the exploits of Cape Breton fisherman and *coureurs du bois*, of prairie farmer and northern miner, of soldier, sailor and airman.

We are sometimes ashamed to pick up American ideas at secondhand; but there's nothing shameful in picking up an idea as good as this, and one proven to the hilt by practise. And now would seem the moment to start our picking. There are scores of undecorated buildings in the Dominion; the Dominion itself is now bending all its varied energies to full mobilization in a titanic struggle. Why cannot we record this immense national effort, on these and other buildings, for posterity?

THE children are with us again at the Art Gallery of Toronto. While the material necessarily remains the same—bright colors, tremendous vigor, uncanny perception—the arrangement and documentation of the show is a distinct improvement. Age groups and projects are carefully defined, and there is a very ambitious series of paintings and modelling devoted to the child's past, the child's present and the child's future. Though portrayed with vitality, ideas about the future seem as conventional as those of most adults: big-chested heroes, architecture that Corbusier was making fashionable in 1922. But in a large mural, the children's observation of their present, as exemplified in largely parkless, treeless downtown Toronto, is only too faithfully recorded.

A small exhibition of work by the late J. E. H. MacDonald is on view at the Mellors-Laing Galleries, 759 Yonge Street, Toronto. The show covers the range of MacDonald's painting life, from 1915 to 1930. Though there are many charming sketches, a limpid, lazy canvas of lush trees near Cobocok, great decorative strokes of painting in the Rockies, it is the big Algoma study on the end wall that is the most compelling. In this "Forest Wilderness," as in many another of his great Algoma canvases, MacDonald sensed and captured for ever the grandeur, the vast sweep and the overwhelming loneliness of this majestic country.

An Old Ontario Home

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE recently-developed interest in early Canadian building is bringing to light a number of fine old structures which combine the two appeals of fine craftsmanship and historic association. One of these is the original home of the Boulbee family, built in 1844 in the Dundas Valley, and still surviving in excellent condition owing to the quality of the Ontario white pine used in its construction and the skilled craftsmanship with which it was erected. The earliest part of the house, now used as a kitchen, was built of white pine logs of substantial diameter, still with the bark on. This kind of construction could be put together rapidly, and when the log house had been finished it is probable that the family commenced living in it at once, and added the remainder, built in a workmanlike manner, during the ensuing months. The lath used in this portion are of a unique type and are specially

interesting to lumbermen. They are what is known as "concertina" lath, made from thin boards of white pine split at the ends and down the middle in such a way as to make it possible to stretch the boards open, leaving spaces in the cracks to permit the plaster to pass through and form a key. These were nailed to the studs with cut iron nails, which are still to be seen holding the lath firmly in place today.

Doors and windows are in remarkably good condition, the latter containing a great deal of the original glass of a century ago. Horace Boulbee, secretary-manager of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is a grandson of the original founder, and a third generation of descendants has now reached mature years. The original home still stands and affords a very comfortable residence, though no longer occupied by members of the Boulbee clan.



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BY EDGAR McINNIS

NEMESIS: THE STORY OF OTTO STRASSER, by Douglas Reed. Jonathan Cape. \$3.50.

LIKE a good many other people, Mr. Douglas Reed is concerned about the question of what sort of Germany we are going to have when the war is over. If Hitler is to be removed, what regime is going to replace him? Will there be an internal upheaval which will result in a Communist Germany? Or will the conservatives—Allied as well as German—forestall this by a plan which has been more than once mooted since the war began, an agreement with Goering?

Mr. Reed dislikes both prospects. He has a violent antipathy to Communism, but he does not believe that Goering's ascendancy will result in either a contented Germany or a tranquil Europe. For this, he thinks, the German leaders must be both good nationalists and good Europeans. They must be ready to carry out drastic internal reforms which will curb the excesses of capitalism without falling into those of Communism. And they must be prepared to abandon an aggressive militarist policy and to co-operate with the rest of Europe—aided in this by a readiness on the part of the Allies to take military action to prevent a new revival of German armed strength. And the man whom he considers most likely to fill this prescription is Otto Strasser.

ON THE surface there might be something to be said for the idea. Strasser in many ways represents the original idea behind National Socialism. His relation to Hitler is not unlike that of Trotsky to Stalin. He stands for a completely different philosophy. He was the unsuccessful rival of Hitler for control of the party after his brother Gregor gave up the fight. He has been, in exile, one of the chief inspirers of the underground struggle against Hitlerism. And since the war began he has tended, like Trotsky, to commit himself to optimistic prophecies about the imminent downfall of the regime.

But even Mr. Reed's laudatory account leaves a suspicion that Strasser may be something less than the man of destiny. Quite apart from the question of what the Allies might have to say about who shall govern in Germany, it is by no means certain that Strasser could achieve power, or that he would be very satisfactory if he did. Mr. Reed is quite right in presenting him as the man who stood for an idea, against Hitler who stood for personal power based on blind obedience. But the question remains whether the idea would any longer have any profound appeal, or whether it would be particularly workable in practice.

The idea, in essence, is to restore the right of private profit to the many by abolishing it in the case of the few. Property, in Strasser's view, should be owned by the state but exploited by the individual. The big estates would be split up and allotted as hereditary fiefs. The great industries would be managed by their present owners in co-operation with the workers and the State. A species of feudalism, in effect, would be created, adapted to the conditions of the modern industrial world.

Well, it could happen; but I am inclined to think that the chances are against it. In the struggle with Hitler, the Strassers failed in tactics. They tried to appeal to the interests of the masses, but the appeal was not strong enough to balance the attraction of communism on one side and the dislike, on the other, of state interference with private ownership. Hitler's tactics were to combine an emotional appeal to the masses with practical assurances to the capitalists, and this combination won out all along the line. It is more than likely that in any new situation Strasser's policy would again fall between two stools.

Nor is it at all certain that a Strasser regime would be free from disturbing features. His racial theories are far less extreme than Hitler's, but I am not so attracted as Mr. Reed to the idea of a "dignified" anti-Semitism. There is no indication that Strasser is seriously opposed to militarism or that his dictatorship would necessarily be benevolent. After all, he was quite ready to co-operate with people like Epp and Goebbels—and Himmler, the present chief of the Gestapo, was Gregor Strasser's right-hand man.

AS TO Mr. Reed's own presentation, it seems to me to have all the worst faults of his previous writings. His blatant assumption of superior intelligence is in more striking contrast than ever to the fatuity of many of his judgments. His wordy and rhetorical style is a constant irritation, increased by his frequent disregard for the accurate meaning of the terms he uses. The things he admires are often so misplaced that one is tempted to wonder whether he is not being a devil's advocate. I doubt very much whether a book of this sort is likely to commend either its author or its subject to the informed and intelligent reader. Strasser may have many admirable qualities and may become an important figure; but if this book is intended to advance his cause, it is likely to do more harm than good.



DOUGLAS REED, author of "Nemesis: the Story of Otto Strasser", reviewed in this issue.

The Serene Age

THOSE DAYS, by E. C. Bentley. Macmillan. \$3.75.

BY H. WILLOUGHBY

ON THIS continent Edward Clerihew Bentley is best known as the author of a famous detective story, "Trent's Last Case," written as a satire in 1910, still selling, and which owed its publication in England to John Buchan, afterward Lord Tweedsmuir, a lifelong friend. In Britain he is also famous as the creation of four-verse stanzas known as "Clerihews," which take strange liberties with historical biography. Less well-known is the fact that 30 years ago he was one of the most eminent of London journalists, associate of men like J. L. Garvin, H. W. Massingham, H. W. Nevinston, Herbert Paul, A. G. Gardiner, Dr. Emil Dillon, R. C. Lehmann, C. F. G. Masterman and scores of other Fleet St. figures. Prior to that he had been the friend at Oxford of John Buchan, John Simon, F. E. Smith (afterwards Lord Birkenhead) Hilaire Belloc, and many others destined to distinction. Closest of all was Gilbert Chesterton and a friendship begun in early childhood, lasted in love and mutual respect until the death of "G.K.C." Thoughts of his dead friend constantly come into these memoirs.

"Those Days" deals soberly, but wittily with the social and political life of Oxford and London during the quarter of a century prior to 1914. Even to those of us who lived through it the late Victorian and Edwardian era seems very remote. So different in outlook, so serene in civilization in comparison with the world of today! Britain basked in a sense of permanent security and prosperity. Even the prophet of the coming mechanized age, H. G. Wells, was sure that the submarine was but a toy and that aviation, though certain to come, would never play a really important part in warfare and communications. With penetrating analysis Mr. Bentley presents a complete picture of those days of happy illusion, and the personalities for whom it was a formative period. We meet geniuses like Chesterton, Belloc and F. E. Smith, as ambitious, enthusiastic, argumentative young men. We encounter prodigiously industrious beginners like John Buchan and John Simon.

The future Lord Tweedsmuir when at Oxford was not only indefatigable in pursuit of knowledge, but equally so at play, in shooting, deer-stalking, steeplechasing and rock-climbing. In their student days Buchan told Bentley something which may very well have had to do with the tragedy at Rideau Hall last winter—a tragedy yet to come when this book was written. Buchan said that the bulge over one of his temples, which many Canadians noticed, was due to an injury to his skull in childhood, and thought his mental powers might be due to the brain thus having been given more room to expand.

Into a book which contains many character studies worthy of quotation very few of the British public men of today enter. They played little or no part in the world prior to 1914. Neville Chamberlain was unheard of for instance. There is one significant allusion to Winston Churchill, as a stickler for the traditional dignity of the House of Commons at a time when young Parliamentarians of his own age were given to disorder. Sir John Simon was, however, a noted figure even in student days; the most impressive figure to Bentley's thinking in the Oxford Union when it was a veritable galaxy of intellectual brilliance. His style was steadier, his thinking clearer even than that of his friend F. E. Smith. The rooms in Oxford, which Simon shared with the latter and F. W. Hirst, destined to fame as an economist, were jocularly described as "the centre of Oxford, the navel of Europe, the umbilicus of the world."

It is both touching and fascinating to read of the preparations such young men were unconsciously making for tasks involving unforeseen events more appalling than the world had ever known.



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BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

JOHANN STRAUSS, FATHER AND SON: A century of Light Music, by H. E. Jacob. Copp, Clark. \$4.

FOR 130 years prior to 1914, Vienna, now a focus of gloom and savagery, was the most joyous musical centre in the world. Those gay decades were coincident with the history of the waltz, and the very soul of the waltz was expressed by the elder Johann Strauss, (1804-1849) and his sons, foremost of whom was the rhythmic genius, Johann Strauss the younger (1825-1899).

In this volume Mr. Jacob tells their story set against the social and political backgrounds of a Vienna and a Europe gone forever. In plan it is similar to "Orpheus in Paris" published two years ago by a German writer. It lacks the glow and splendour of that volume partly because Mr. Jacob's English is turgid and ultra-romantic; but mainly because Vienna was never at any time so interesting as was Paris in the days when Offenbach was "The Mozart of the Boulevards."

Nevertheless Mr. Jacob has written a very stimulating and scholarly book. It is also timely. The waltz is dead as a vehicle of social enjoyment, killed by jazz, and the listlessness of a generation which does not know how to dance; but it never enjoyed such prestige in high grade orchestral concerts as now. Though the waltzes of the elder Strauss were intensely enjoyed by Berlioz, and those of the younger by Wagner and Brahms, their status in the history of music was not recognized until with recent years.

Mr. Jacob begins his narrative by a picture of the contrast between Vienna and Paris in the years immediately preceding the French Revolution. Whereas the common people in the Paris of Marie Antoinette were starving, the subjects of her brother Josef in Vienna, were the best fed and happiest in Europe. In 1785 the Viennese went dance mad, and the waltz (which means rotation) became transformed from a rough staccato peasant dance, the Landler, into a smooth glissando form. This transformation was largely the work of a composer named Josef Lanner, teacher of the elder Strauss, whose service consisted in providing dances that were not only distinguished in a musical sense but suitable for performance by vast hordes of people. The elder Strauss was the son of a poor inn-keeper, but from early childhood showed a talent for the fiddle. Berchtesgaden in Bavaria, where Hitler lives, was at that time turning out countless cheap little fiddles, and it was with one of these, into which he poured beer to mellow its tones, that the child first earned pennies in beer gardens. His rise was meteoric. At 19 he was conducting a dance orchestra of his own. At 33 he was a European celebrity, and guest conductor at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, consulting with the Duke of Wellington as to his part in the ceremonies. Berlioz praised him for having developed rhythm which he termed the "third dimension of music." But his genius was as naught compared with that of his son, who in 1844 succeeded him as conductor of the Strauss Orchestra.

It was a small organization of 26 pieces but the elder Strauss had adopted a plan used today by Paul Whiteman whereby some of his musicians played several instruments. From 1850 until his death the younger Johann was a world figure. When he came as a guest conductor to the vast Boston Peace Festival in 1872, he had to sacrifice the coat of a favorite Newfoundland dog to gratify women admirers who demanded a lock of his hair as a souvenir. Shortly afterward he gave up conducting and turned the Strauss orchestra over to his brother Eduard. The present writer heard it at Massey Hall in 1900, when the works of Johann, who had died in the previous year were played in commemoration.

In 1875 Johann turned to operetta, stirred to emulation by the successes of Offenbach in Paris and of Von Suppe, composer of "Boccaccio," in Vienna. The latter was an Italian whose real name was Demella, a nephew of Donizetti, composer of many Italian comic operas. It was Strauss's good fortune to outshine even Offenbach with "The Bat," which became the standard of Viennese operetta, emulated by disciples like Franz Lehar ("The Merry Widow") and Oscar Strauss ("The Chocolate Soldier"). Even the great Bavarian Richard Strauss sought to emulate him on a larger scale in "Rosenkavalier," and Puccini frankly imitated him in his lovely waltz-opera, "La Rondine."

Since the Nazis seized Vienna, the racial origins of the Strauss family have been in question. A century ago it was said that the elder Johann was Jewish, though baptized a Catholic. He married an inn-keeper's daughter

who claimed to be descended from a Spanish grandee, but Mr. Jacob suggests a Spanish gypsy as more likely. Certainly Johann and Eduard looked like gypsies and their romantic appearance was an asset.

Friendly Dean

BY GRANT SMITH

THE SOCIALIST SIXTH OF THE WORLD, by Hewlett Johnson. Ryerson. \$2.00.

OBJECTIVE writing about the Soviet Union does not exist. Only an inhabitant of Mars would be capable of such writing. Even accurate recital of facts will impinge on points of highest controversy at the present time. Criticism of "taking sides" cannot be valid I think against writers on this subject.

Entirely aside from opinions on the internal affairs of the Soviet Union a clear understanding of the international policy of the U.S.S.R. and her

economic and military effectiveness in carrying out that policy is a major necessity to the rest of the world and especially to ourselves. One of the most serious mistakes the British peoples could make at the present time would be support of policies based on inaccurate appreciation of these factors. Writers who pretend an impartial attitude are likely to be the most dangerously misleading.

Hewlett Johnson, dean of Canterbury, does not pretend to take such a position. In this book he tells why he, a Christian clergyman and a scientist who was an engineer before he was a clergyman, likes the U.S.S.R. Adequate summation of the book would be impossible in short form but briefly the Dean declares that in the U.S.S.R. the Christianity he preaches as a clergyman is brought into practice and as an engineer he admires the solid material achievements of the Soviet republics and the way in which science has been utilized for social purposes.

Of most importance to all readers probably will be the reasons why the dean, as an Englishman anxious for the security and well-being of his country, wants friendly relations between Britain and the Soviet Union.

At present the dean is under attack for his avowal of the position he has taken in this book. But in spite of the wide news interest in the protest of the Canons of the Cathedral of Canterbury, to which the dean is

attached, the controversy is actually mild compared to the heat that would be engendered by any comparable situation in Canada. The point is worth careful Canadian consideration.

Inside the BBC

BY GRAHAM McINNES

ARIEL AND ALL HIS QUALITY, by R. S. Lambert. Ryerson. \$3.

SIR JOHN REITH, first Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, once observed: "It's a mug's game to pull contrary to your boss." The moral of Mr. Lambert's book is that it's a mug's game for a subordinate in a bureaucratic organization to pull in any direction at all. This shrewd, witty and humane analysis of the BBC, written by the man who for ten years edited "The Listener," is the first popular appraisal of a body which has combined pioneer work in the very stuff of radio with the erection of an Olympian hierarchy, perhaps without parallel among public institutions.

Reith created that hierarchy, and he dominates this book as effectively as he dominated the BBC. We see him interviewing an applicant: "Do you believe in the fundamental teachings of Jesus Christ?" We hear him bark on the inter-office phone: "Have you a man named X on your staff?" "Yes sir. He is in charge of—" "Is

he a good man? . . . Have you looked at his work recently?" "Why no . . . I haven't had any trouble—" "Well . . . I never influence my staff about their subordinates. But just have a look at his work. . . ." We see the hierarchy encouraging inter-departmental brawls as evidence of efficiency, inspiring terror among the staff, peering into the private lives of employees, keeping rigid discipline which derives from a curious mixture of the Old School Tie and the austerity of the Manse. Mr. Lambert states that, right to the end, when he received a summons from Reith, he had to step aside for a moment to calm his beating heart.

With the famous "Talking Mongoose" Case this whole question of the personal rights of an individual in a public corporation came to a head. Mr. Lambert brought a slander action against a man who had questioned his sanity. The BBC hierarchy, apparently thinking that as an employee he had no right to bring the action, subjected an old and tried servant to the most crushing pressure in order to avoid it. Lambert won the case, the outcome of which hastened the end of many BBC abuses; and a full description of proceedings makes the book an important civil liberties document.

For the rest, the author tells a fascinating story of radio from the inside: its early difficulties, its problems of organization and program-

ing, censorship and public relations. Here is a new art-form, a fresh entertainment medium and a potent propaganda weapon growing under our eyes; and "Ariel and all his Quality" should be on the required list for all those interested in the relationship of radio to the public and the government of a democracy. Mr. Lambert closes with a plea for radio to get its feet firmly in the soil. He is strongly critical, but eminently fair; for, as he rightly says: "Broadcasting House . . . is so good that it ought to be much better."

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

Readers of crime stories are aware of the capacity of Nicholas Blake and in "The Smiler With the Knife," (Collins, \$2) we see him writing a frank thriller which as a thriller belongs to the first class. "Knock, Murderer, Knock," by Harriet Rutland (McLeod, \$2.25) gives us the impression of amateurism. We doubt if an experienced writer would have offered us an insane murderer, though it is sound enough psychologically. But introducing insanity is, we think, rather against the canons of detective story fiction. We are able to spot the murder before the author intends us to, but her characters are unusually well drawn and we found the story, despite its flaws, interesting.

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SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly



AT HISTORY-HAUNTED GASPE ARE CARTIER'S MONUMENT AND DE LESSEPS' GRAVE

PORTS OF CALL

A "Sea Cruise" Along the St. Lawrence

BY LEO COX

IF YOU'RE a sea-going vacationist
who likes nothing better than
spending the odd week in the summer
on the bounding main, and if you're
a little leery about venturing forth
on the high seas in these troublous
times, you'll find the 7-day cruises
out of Montreal tailored to your
measure. These cruises start June 29
and sail every following Saturday
during July and August; ports on
both shores of the St. Lawrence are
visited, affording you a chance to take
a salt water cruise entirely in land-
sheltered waters.

So here you are on board on a
Saturday evening sometime this sum-
mer, outward bound from Montreal
for Quebec, where you'll make a
brief call to take on additional pas-
sengers. Then you'll glide past the
green slopes of the Isle of Orleans
which so intrigued Cartier, and on
Sunday afternoon you'll put in at
Murray Bay.

Murray Bay is one of Canada's most
fashionable summer resorts and this
is just about the height of the season.
Over there is the Manoir Richelieu
where you can swim in the heated
outdoor pool after a round of golf on
one of the most beautiful courses
you've ever seen. After that, you can
visit Pointe-au-Pic and Cap-a-l'Aigle;
and the high light of your tripping
will be old La Malbaie which will re-
mind you of the Pyrenees.

After Murray Bay comes Baie
Comeau which has a wilderness charm
all its own. From Baie Comeau the
ship crosses the river again and early
the next morning you're in Gaspé.
Here in this beautiful little village
are easily discernible the influence of
Bretons, Basques, Acadians, Channel
Islanders, United Empire Loyalists
and soldiers disbanded from British
regiments. Here, too, Leif Ericson
has cast his spell; and Cartier and
young de Lesseps each has a niche of
his own.

The government hatcheries and
pools at Gaspé are worth a visit; here
is the cradle of the famed Gaspé
salmon which are conceded a front
place among the finny champions of
the world. Of course you won't miss
the drive to Percé which is even
more of a delight than Gaspé. There



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offshore is the pierced island rock
with its famous arch. And you'll
have whispered in your ear the legend
of a lost ship and a fair maiden.

Next, your steamer pokes its nose
into Port Menier on Anticosti Island.
Four hundred and six years ago
Jacques Cartier put in here, very
much as you're doing now. France
first tried to settle the island in 1680
when Louis XIV granted it to Louis
Joliet as a reward for discovering the
Mississippi and here Joliet was taken
prisoner in 1690 by Admiral Phipps
who tried to take Quebec. Later the
island was ceded to Britain and be-
came a part of Quebec.

After Anticosti comes Mont Louis,
a delightful Gaspé coast fishing and
lumbering village where you will
spend a few leisurely hours, and then
you're off for Tadoussac. Cartier was
the first white man ever to see
Tadoussac. That was in 1534 and
Tadoussac was an Indian settlement of
1,000 people. Now the only relic of
the "fleur de lys" days is the little

red and white Indian chapel.

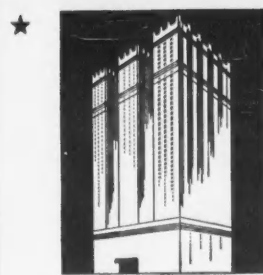
Then on up the St. Lawrence to the
Saguenay and up the swift waters of
that river; on up through the stupen-
dous chasm to the famous twin Capes
Eternity and Trinity. As you turn
about, you can see, away up there
on the crest of Trinity the largest
Madonna in the world, and then you're
bound for the St. Lawrence again,
through a vast country of forests and
mountain ranges.

Your last stop: the ancient capital
of New France: Quebec. And no
matter how often you have been
here, Quebec, like the great beauty
she is, always has a new and ever
charming personality. There are its
quaint streets; its Basilica and ancient
churches; and the citadel itself. You
won't want to miss the Plains of
Abraham and the motor trip to the
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seeing Wolfe's Cove or the Isle of
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ship and next day you're back in
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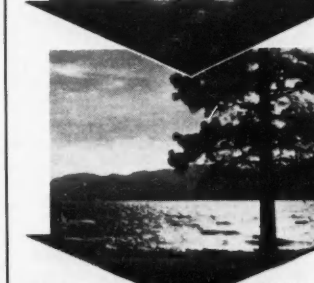
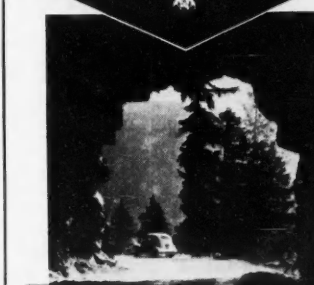
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CAMERA

Spring Salon
BY "JAY"

RECENTLY a number of Toronto and vicinity Camera Clubs held their Annual Spring Salon under the sponsorship of the Toronto Camera Club. The showing impressed me greatly, not because of the high standard displayed, but chiefly because of the new trend in subject matter that is seemingly interesting the exhibitors. I recall one picture in particular, made by one of Toronto's better known amateur photographers, which consisted of a close-up of the



CAPTAIN G. LACOSTE, who in his spare time draws many of the "hush" posters that warn Britishers against the "Fifth Column". He is shown in his "Field" studio.

upper portion of a man's face. The pores of the skin were exaggerated to a point which became very nearly nauseating.

Photography is still travelling the road of ultimate recognition. We have not yet reached a point where we can take liberties. The Art of photography can only be as great as the imagination of those who call themselves photographers, amateurs, professionals and otherwise. That imagination must be clean, constructive and instructive, particularly when its results are to be displayed on salon walls for the general public to review and criticize.

Now it might seem that I am picking out this one picture to substantiate my disappointment in this exhibition, but that is not the case. With the exception of possibly twenty prints the whole show fell far short of any previous exhibitions held under the sponsorship of the Toronto Camera Club. This Club has a reputation to maintain which might well be the envy of any photographic club in the greater metropolitan centres, and while one cannot accuse the executive of being radically purist, they have, it seems to me, sponsored in the past a type of photography which has gone a long way towards making the camera worthy of public recognition in the realms of higher graphic art, and I do hope that this will ever remain part of the Toronto Camera Club's accepted responsibility.

Greatly enlarged skin texture, and such like subject matter, can never enhance the progress of amateur photography. There is too much beauty in nature, too much interest in well composed still-life, too much to be seen in the play of light and shade on the face of a young child, and in the character lines of age, to be exhausted before resorting to the grotesque, and, what is still more important, there is yet to be gained the complete sympathy and recognition of photography as a member of the age-old graphic arts.

Correspondence

M.A.P. of Montreal sends me an indignant letter about the cheap imitations, as he terms them, of the higher priced and better known European cameras. He is afraid that the war is going to do photography a great deal of harm because of these poorly made, and again using his words, practically useless instruments. He not only refers to cameras, but to certain accessories, such as exposure meters, filters, etc.

Personally I do not think that M.A.P. has anything to worry about. In the first place we admit that we are facing a shortage of European high priced cameras, but there are still high priced cameras of the very finest kind being manufactured on this side of the Atlantic, and even

if there were not, it does not alter the fact that photographic equipment is no different from any other merchandise in that you only receive value in accordance with the amount you pay, and I would advise M.A.P. and others sharing his worries, and I know there are plenty, that there are certain well established trade marks which guarantee good value. The goods bearing these trade marks are still available, and are not likely to be immediately affected by the war.

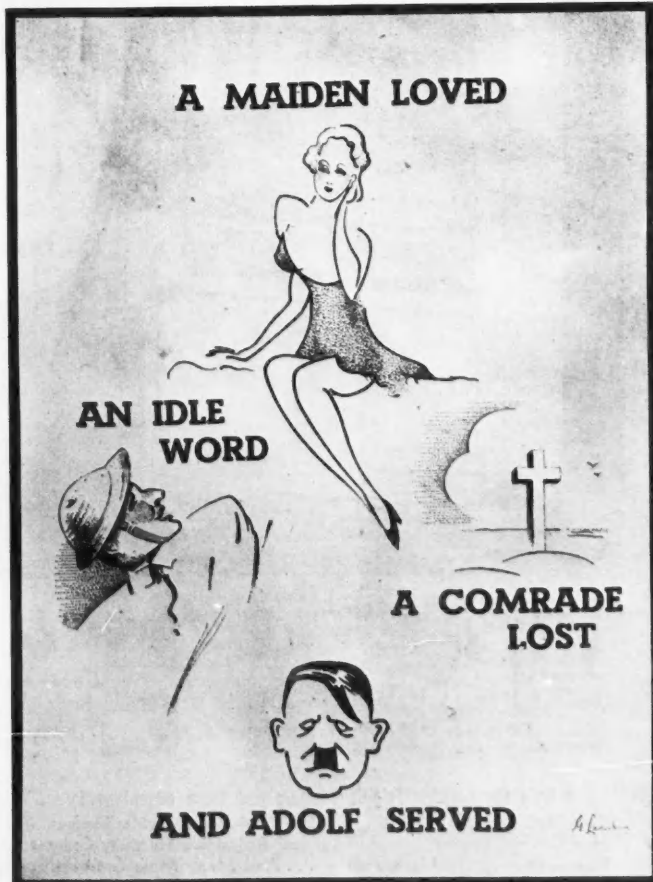
Another letter received recently, from R.F., also of Montreal, enquires regarding the best film for negatives and paper for prints. This is not an uncommon question since I have been asked it hundreds of times on my lecture tours.

It is almost impossible to pick up any magazine devoted to amateur photography without reading the advice given by some contributor which expresses the desirability of choosing one particular film, learning its peculiar characteristics and then using it and no other. This advice is sometimes given in regard to paper, although perhaps not quite so consistently as with film. R.F. says in his letter that there are so many different makes and kinds of film and paper that he believes many followers of the hobby of photography must be bewildered by the array and discouraged by the seeming necessity of such a variety.

I am a firm believer in a medium speed panchromatic film for all work that comes within the scope of a beginner. "Panatomic", manufactured by the Eastman Company, and "Supreme", which is an Agfa product, are two good all round emulsions. If a Chrome film is desired then we have verichrome and plenichrome to choose between, and I would suggest that in learning to use either of these properly, beginners will also learn the uses of the other makes. Again may I suggest Dr. Glover's book "Rendering Color in Monotone".

In regard to paper for prints. Here we do have a real necessity for choice. It is through the medium of the type of paper we use that we express our interpretation of the subject matter contained in the negative, and in this I do not refer to the grade of paper, which, of course, is determined by the gamma of the negative, and here again I suggest a text-book, and I believe there is a book similar to Dr. Glover's, which costs less than 50c, which thoroughly covers this subject, and if any reader is interested I will be glad to make further enquiries.

Quite a few correspondents are asking if "Saturday Night" is going to have a Summer photographic competition. The Editor and myself are giving this matter serious thought and I may have more to say about it in next week's issue. Meanwhile, Cheerio and good pictures.



HE'S LISTENING. One of the "hush" posters that have become a familiar sight in England. It is drawn by Captain G. Lacoste, an officer in the B.E.F.

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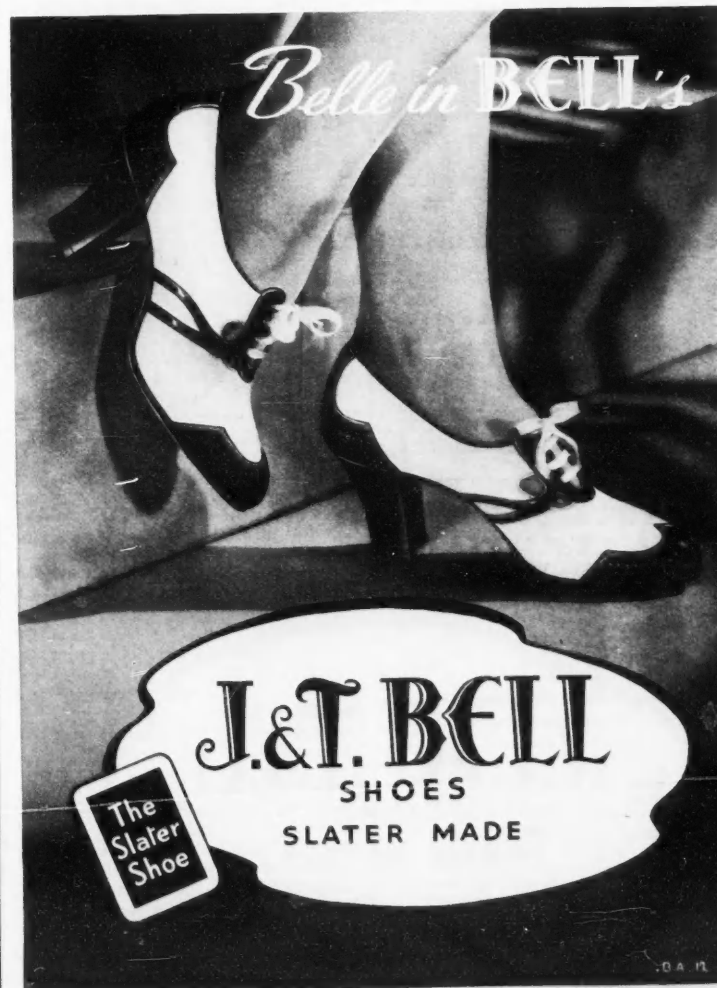
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THE BACK PAGE

Romance

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

AS THE sound of the maid's foot-steps diminished on the stairs, Miss Horne sat staring at her book. She had not expected that he would come again, yet because it was Thursday and nearly eight o'clock, she had read the last sentence three times with the keen edge of her mind drawn in as a cat draws in its claws. She went over to the mirror. Her thin face with its ironic mouth, her flat brown hair were just the same. She shook her head with amused impatience and started downstairs. Evelyn, who had the room next to hers, bounded past her, calling out, "Your B. F.'s down there, Miss Horne."

Miss Horne laughed. All the girls in the dormitory were interested in what they called her romance. She wished that she herself knew what to call it.

Mr. Bartley stood in the hall talking to Eva, the maid, who was on door duty on Thursday nights. Thursday was the evening when Mr. Bartley was free from his work as night cashier in a restaurant near the campus. It was kind of him to talk to Eva. Miss Horne smiled at the girl as she and Mr. Bartley went into the reception room. Eva had to spend all her time off duty with her grandmother a few streets away for her parents in the country nourished a great fear of the perils town life spread before a young girl's feet. But Eva was very pretty and had her life before her.

"They've given me a girl for a partner in physics lab," Mr. Bartley began earnestly. "They oughtn't to let girls take physics 17. She doesn't do anything but sit back and giggle while I do the experiments and then she copies my results. I get tired of it."

"No wonder," murmured Miss Horne. She looked at Mr. Bartley; he was no ordinary young man. He

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MAY RICHSTONE.

had no truck with the young fellows who lounged in campus doorways with cigarettes in their mouths. She had met him in the laboratory—she was a post-graduate student in physics—and when they had talked casually, two or three times, he had found that she lived in Tarrant House and had asked whether he might come to see her. She had never been more surprised in her life. She had taught school for years before she saved enough to come to the university for post-graduate work so that she was considerably older than Mr. Bartley and she was by no means a beauty. She had thought at first that he might want help with his work but he had never asked for it. She admired his seriousness. He did not smoke, he worked every evening in the restaurant, he had no conversation.

"I got that trouble about my English units cleared up," he told her, "so I can get my degree in June. Say, I had a time with old Smithers though. Did I tell you what he said?"

She was aware of Evelyn passing the door. All the girls were interested and curious. She was curious herself. If only she could make out some meaning in his regular, earnest visits. But it was fun to mystify the other girls. She had never mystified anyone before.

SHE stared at Mr. Bartley's determined young face with its firm, ruddy cheeks and strong crest of black hair. Once she would have thought it wonderful to be called on by a nice-looking young man every week. Well, perhaps it was wonderful for a woman of her age. She bit back a yawn. It might be wonderful but for her the time had gone by. He was a nice boy, full of bright virtues, but he was also a bore. She couldn't hurt his feelings when he insisted upon coming, but if he really had any purpose in mind, she wished that he would come out with it. "If he's going to propose," she thought, chuckling to herself, "I wish he'd go ahead so I could refuse him and get back to my graphs."

"What do you think you'll do after you graduate?" she asked.

"I don't know for sure. Of course I could go home and help Dad." She smiled at this for she knew that his father kept a country store. "Something will turn up. Anyway I won't work in the restaurant forever."

Fortunately he had to go early; it was his one evening for study as well as for visiting Miss Horne. She walked with him to the door. He glanced at Eva but the girl looked



"YUP, THAT'S ME — PLUTOCRAT!"

—By Bert Bushell.

away, a slow red burning her cheeks.

As she climbed the stairs, Miss Horne looked down at Eva's fair, drooping head. What a shy little thing she was. Miss Horne wanted to say to her encouragingly, "You'll have a young man too, Eva. Your time will come." She laughed a little to herself.

On Friday morning she always woke with a relieved sense that Mr. Bartley was over for another week and she could get some work done. She dressed quickly and hurried down to breakfast. But before she left the stairs she knew that something had happened. Eva who always waited on her table was not in the dining room. When Miss Horne took her place, the girls beside her fell instantly silent. At the other tables talk went on, rising like dark smoke. Eva was gone. Miss Horne felt the blood burn in her forehead before she understood what had happened. Excitement flowed dizzily round her. Eva had eloped, they said. Elope with Mr. Bartley.

So that was it. Miss Horne exclaimed with pure surprise. She gave a short laugh and went on eating her prunes. Her cheeks felt hot. She became aware that several of the girls could not keep their eyes away from her face. Others looked pointedly away, making her feel even more uncomfortable. Of course they must be thinking that she had been in love with Mr. Bartley. The idea was so ridiculous that she laughed again. But she caught Evelyn's friendly, pitying glance. Had her laugh sounded forced? But of course if she had really been in love with him, she

would try to laugh. She got up abruptly and left the dining room.

There was work to occupy her mind all day but at dinner she felt again the pricking of kindly but amused looks. She felt an edge of irritation. She didn't want the whole dormitory laughing at her or, worse still, pitying her, yet Mr. Bartley had ungratefully left her in a most ludicrous position.

No one talked of anything but the elopement. It seemed that the young couple came from the same country town and that he had been prevented from seeing her at her grandmother's house. The girl had gone out half an hour after Mr. Bartley's departure, leaving a note for the housekeeper. They had arranged everything between them on previous Thursday evenings.

"What can I do," Miss Horne asked herself urgently, "to show that I didn't care a hoot about him and that I'm thankful he's out of my way?" Suddenly she thought of something. She got a pencil and paper and went out into the hall. Evelyn's door was next to hers and she knocked briskly.

"I'm sorry to bother you but I just thought—wouldn't it be nice if we gave Eva a wedding present? From all the girls in Tarrant House. We could each put down what we'd give." She held out the paper. "Or would they want to?"

Evelyn jumped up. "Why, of course. I think it's a grand idea." She stopped and stared at Miss Horne. Her voice crackled with excitement. "Miss Horne, I believe you knew it all the time! You were helping them to

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meet! And here everybody thought —" she gulped and broke off. Miss Horne blinked. "Here, put me down for fifty cents. It's the most romantic thing I ever heard of!" Evelyn ran out and banged at the next door. "My dear, look here. Miss Horne's put it over us all! She was in the plot to help Eva and Mr. Bartley. Isn't that the most romantic?"

Miss Horne followed eagerly, arranging on her face an expression of crafty satisfaction.

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